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10 Years After Challenger, the Risks Haven't Gone Away

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Could it happen again? Without a doubt, experts agree, though NASA says the likelihood of catastrophe is less today than on that icy morning a decade ago when the space shuttle Challenger, 73 seconds into its flight, erupted in a ball of flame that killed seven people.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has invested more than $5 billion since the accident to rebuild the U.S. fleet of winged spaceships and enhance the safety of hundreds of parts and systems, including the flawed engine and its leaky seal that doomed Challenger. And it has successfully flown 49 shuttle missions since then.

Even so, NASA officials see the risk of catastrophe as roughly 1 in 145 missions for each ship and worry that another disaster is almost inevitable. The aging fleet of four shuttles is to continue flying its wide range of scientific research missions for at least 10 years and become the central link to an international space outpost that is a pillar of the Clinton administration's space policy. Orbital construction of the sprawling outpost is to start next year, with astronaut crews inhabiting it from 1998 to at least 2012.

Given the stakes, NASA is laboring to improve the shuttles still further and is planning a new generation of reusable spaceships meant to debut around 2005 that would be cheaper and safer to fly.

But experts inside and outside the space agency warn that the current risks are greater than generally assumed. Declining budgets and the political war over the federal deficit, they say, threaten to erode safety and precipitate another calamity.

"NASA is again experiencing the economic strain that prevailed at the time of the disaster," said Diane Vaughan, author of "The Challenger Launch Decision."

"Few of the people in top NASA administrative positions exposed to the lessons of the Challenger tragedy are still there," she said. "The new leaders stress safety, but they are fighting for dollars and making budget cuts."

Daniel S. Goldin, NASA's administrator for nearly four years, has led a crusade to do things cheaper, smaller, faster and better, as he puts it. Breaking with predecessors, he has gone out of his way to highlight the possibility of astronaut loss, trying to prepare Americans for the worst even while insisting on a policy of cutting no corners.

"Safety is the highest priority," he

See SHUTTLE, Page 8

4 Soldiers Are Killed In Bosnia Accidents

Swede and 3 Britons; American Wounded By Sniper's Bullet

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Three British soldiers and a Swede were killed in accidents Sunday and an American intelligence officer was wounded when a sniper's bullet grazed his neck in the first attack against U.S. troops in Bosnia, NATO officials said.

The British soldiers died when their armored vehicle rolled over a mine and it detonated ammunition inside the vehicle near the town of Mrkonjic Grad in northwestern Bosnia, the officials said. The Swede died when an armored personnel carrier he was traveling in rolled off the road into a river in northwestern Bosnia.

The deaths brought to seven the number of North Atlantic Treaty Organization soldiers who have been killed in accidents since the NATO-led operation began last month.

The three British soldiers were the first Britons to die in Bosnia since the mission began. Britain has about 13,000 soldiers participating in the operation, second only to the United States.

The American, 2d Lieutenant Shawn W. Watts, 28, of the army, "was shot in an apparent sniper incident," a NATO spokesman said, as the lieutenant was standing early Sunday morning in a NATO compound in the Serbian-held suburb of Ilidza, just outside Sarajevo. The compound, the Hotel Serbia, functions as the headquarters of the Allied Rapid Reaction Corps in Bosnia.

Lieutenant Watts, assigned to 66th Military Intelligence Group, in Augsburg, Germany, was superficially wounded and returned to duty later in the day, NATO said. A spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Mark Rayner, declined to speculate on which faction, Muslim or Serb, fired the shot.

Lieutenant Watts was the second American soldier wounded in the Bosnian peace mission. An American was wounded last month in northern Bosnia when he drove over a land mine.

French NATO forces reported two separate shooting incidents on Saturday evening in Ilidza, but could not identify the firing points or the targets, if any. Random gunfire is common on Saturday nights in Bosnian towns as most of the men like to drink and shoot their guns in the air.

Tensions Are on Rise After India Missile Test

Skirmishes Reported With Pakistan Forces On Kashmir Border

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — Fanning already high tension on the subcontinent, Indian soldiers were involved in new skirmishing with Pakistani troops on the border with Kashmir on Sunday, in the wake of an Indian test of a missile capable of delivering a nuclear warhead.

Some fighting was reported Sunday after a rocket attack on a mosque killed 20 people on Friday in a Kashmiri town controlled by Pakistan.

Indian officials denied they had fired projectiles into Pakistani-held territory. They claimed that Pakistani rockets meant to disrupt the Republic Day holiday on Friday in India went awry and slammed into the small town of Forward Kahuta.

"Pakistan will give a response," President Farooq Leghari of Pakistan said when asked to comment on the bloodshed at the village of Forward Kahuta, about 6 kilometers (4 miles) from the cease-fire line that splits the mountainous Himalayan region.

He did not spell out what Islamabad would do in the face of what he called a "wrong and dangerous escalation," but said: "I think there is no threat of war between Pakistan and India."

Major General Alfonso Pessolano, head of the United Nations' Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan, visited Forward Kahuta on Sunday as his men investigated the rocket attack, one of the bloodiest incidents on the cease-fire line for months.

He said he had seen craters made by two rockets there and could confirm that there had been an unspecified number of dead and wounded.

"I can't give you any other information about the origin of firing," he told Reuters by telephone.

General Pessolano said two rockets had landed on the Indian-held side of the cease-fire line Friday near the town of Poonch in the same sector.

He said rocket fire was a "normal

See TENSION, Page 7



ANGER IN ISRAEL — Ethiopian Jews protesting Sunday in Jerusalem over the Health Ministry's refusal to use their blood donations. Page 8.

Balkan War Crimes Court Undermined by Problems

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — The international tribunal investigating war crimes in the former Yugoslavia is facing fundamental problems that could undermine its ability to bring suspects to justice, lawyers and human-rights officials assert.

One of the most pressing problems is the possible departure of the chief prosecutor, Richard Goldstone, a South African jurist whose independence and drive are credited with reinforcing Washington's decision to make war-crimes prosecutions a cornerstone of the Dayton peace accord signed last December.

Mr. Goldstone, who met with Clinton administration and UN officials in Washington and New York last week to try to iron out some of the problems, has said he must be back in South Africa by June or July.

Lawyers familiar with the tribunal's work say that it is vital for the panel to show momentum in the next several weeks and that they are concerned about its fate if Mr. Goldstone leaves.

Even as the Clinton administration offers intelligence material and the tribunal haggles with NATO over how its forces in Bosnia will help, the panel is trying to resolve other urgent questions, including these:

- How can the leaders of Serbia and Croatia, obliged under the Dayton accord to cooperate with the tribunal, be persuaded to send the indicted war criminals they harbor to The Hague, where the tribunal sits?
- How can suspects be arrested, given the opposition from the Pentagon and NATO to having their soldiers in Bosnia make the arrests?
- What headway can the tribunal make in investigations only now beginning of Serbian paramilitary leaders whose troops are accused of committing many of the worst atrocities?
- How aggressively can the investigations into President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia be pursued now that they have signed the Dayton accord and are needed to help keep the peace?

Created by the United Nations in 1993 after the Balkan war stirred outrage over the worst atrocities in Europe since World War II, the tribunal makes its own decisions on who to pursue and how to investigate them.

Its 11 judges from 11 different countries have developed their own trial procedures. Nearly 150 lawyers, analysts, investigators, translators and clerks work for the prosecutor under fortress-like security at a triangular building at The Hague. About 50 investigators are divided into nine teams assigned to particular targets. A special team was created last year to look into the three leaders, Mr. Milosevic, Mr. Tudjman and President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia, but it has made little headway, according to tribunal officials.

So far, the court has indicted 52 people — 45 Serbs and 7 Croats — on charges of genocide and crimes against humanity. Only one of the 52 is in custody, a Bosnian Serb, Dusko Tadic, a

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AGENDA



Peter Dejong/The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM ON EDGES — Skaters gliding Sunday on a frozen canal, one of a few that city officials allow to ice up in winter.

France's Largest Nuclear Blast May Not Be the Last

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The French government has conducted its largest nuclear test yet in the current series in the South Pacific and gave no sign Sunday that it had reached the end of its series of tests despite a fresh wave of protests from Asian countries about possible long-term damage to the environment from radiation leakage.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has provoked successive waves of outrage, particularly in Europe and the Asia-Pacific region, since he resumed nuclear testing in September, ending the moratorium declared by his Socialist predecessor, François Mitterrand.

Following the outcry, Mr. Chirac said that France would probably stop at six tests, down from the eight he originally announced in June.

But he has left open the possibility of a seventh test, promising only that he will halt the tests before the end of February. While Prime Minister Jim Bolger of New Zealand said his government expected that Saturday's blast would end the series, French officials were more circumspect.

They said that examination of the results of the data from Fangataufa atoll could take several days, Reuters reported from Paris.

"All depends on the quality of the test," an official close to Mr. Chirac said. "If it succeeds as well as the five others, perhaps there will only be six," the official added.

"If our officials believe they need more data then there will be a seventh."

Mr. Chirac says that France needs the tests to validate a new warhead for its submarine-based missiles and to acquire the ability to simulate tests on computer before signing a global treaty banning all further tests.

In formal protests Sunday, Japan, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines called on France to bring the testing to an immediate and permanent halt.

"Despite all the suggestions by France that this is a totally safe and benign operation, there is no such thing as a safe nuclear test," said Mr. Bolger. "They all create massive damage. It's just a matter of how much, when, and what leakage there is."

The decision by France to stage Saturday's blast at Fangataufa atoll has increased suspicions among Asian and Pacific countries that the rock base and coral crown of nearby Mururoa atoll may have been more seriously fractured by well over 100 underground tests since 1975 than French officials have so far ad-

See TEST, Page 7

A Du Pont's Eccentricity Turns Violent

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service

NEWTOWN SQUARE, Pennsylvania — John Eleuthere du Pont, an heir to one of the largest family fortunes in the United States, was rich enough, determined enough and eccentric enough to invest his extravagant dreams with lavish reality.

He built the Delaware Museum of Natural History to house his renowned collections of 66,000 birds and 2 million seashells. On his 800-acre (320-hectare) estate here in a Philadelphia suburb, he erected a $600,000 training center for wrestlers whose Olympic vision matched his own. He even became an unpaid member of the local police department in the 1970s, wearing a badge and a uniform, and building a pistol range on his property for training police officers.

But Sunday, officers from the same Newtown Township Police Department finally convinced du Pont to surrender after a 48-hour standoff in connection with the shooting death on Friday of a former Olympic wrestling champion.

Seventy-five police officers, including 30 SWAT team members, had been stationed outside the mansion where Mr. du Pont, 57, an expert marksman, holed up after shooting to death Dave Schultz, 36, a 1984 Olympic gold medalist, police said. Mr. Schultz was shot three times Friday in a driveway outside the home where he lived on Mr. du Pont's estate. The police said Mr. Schultz was standing by his car about 3 P.M. when Mr. du Pont drove up, got out and fired at him with a .38-caliber handgun.

Mr. Schultz lived on the estate, known as Foxcatcher Farms, with his wife, Nancy, and two children. He was coaching and training for the Summer Games in Atlanta this year.

The police spoke to Mr. du Pont by telephone several times in seeking his surrender, they said.

The shooting brought a shocking turn to a privileged if peculiar existence that Mr. du Pont had lived as part of the sixth generation of du Pont heirs. He is the great-great-grandson of Eleuthere Irénée du Pont, who built the gunpowder mills in Delaware in 1802 that would evolve into the family's giant chemical corporation. John E. du Pont is one of more than 1,000 living descendants of E.I. du Pont.

See DU PONT, Page 7

Joseph Brodsky, Poet, Is Dead

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Joseph Brodsky, the Russian-born poet and Nobel laureate, died Sunday morning in New York, said his publisher, Roger Straus.

Mr. Brodsky was 55 and had a heart ailment, Mr. Straus said.

The poet, who had lived in the United States for the last two decades but wrote often of his homesickness for his native land, was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1987. He was also poet laureate of the United States in 1991.

Born in St. Petersburg, Mr. Brodsky was forced into exile in 1972 after several confrontations with Soviet authorities, one of which ended with his being sentenced to five years at hard labor for writing poetry without the proper credentials. *(Reuters, AP)*

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Newsstand Prices			
Andorra	10.00 FF	Morocco	14 Dh
Antilles	12.50 FF	Qatar	10.00 Riels
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Reunion	12.50 FF
Egypt	E£ 5	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
France	10.00 FF	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Gabon	1100 CFA	Spain	225 PTAS
Greece	350 Dr	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Italy	2,800 Lire	Turkey	T.L. 60,000
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20
Lebanon	US$ 1.80		

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Insolvent at Any Speed / **Pensions, Bonuses and Vacations**

Working on the Railroad, the Fiercely French Way

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

BORDEAUX — Claude Bouquet has been working on the railroad most of his life. Last Thursday, his day began at the Montparnasse station in Paris, where at 7:39 A.M. he hoisted himself into the engineer's cabin of a silver-and-blue high-speed train so streamlined it seems to be streaking along even when standing still.

In six more years, Mr. Bouquet will be 50, and as an engineer, he can retire from the French National Railways soon after that at 74 percent of full pay, which now averages about 17,000 francs ($3,400) a month before taxes and payroll deductions.

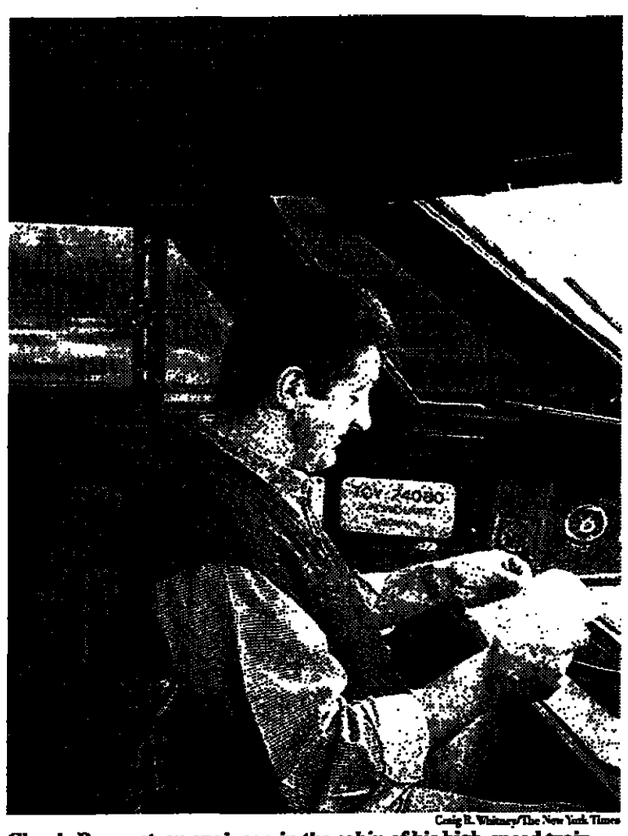
Generous provisions like these have brought the French railroads to the point where they now have 353,400 former employees or their survivors collecting pensions, and only 182,350 working railroaders — one reason why the system was $35 billion in debt even before losses last year that were estimated at $3.2 billion more.

The French government, which has owned the railroads since the 1930s, pays $4 billion of the $5.4 billion pension bill every year in one way or another, but when it proposed changing retirement rules for state employees to cut the ballooning state deficit, Mr. Bouquet and most of his colleagues went on a three-week strike that paralyzed the country last month.

"If the government hadn't put retirement age in question, the strike wouldn't have lasted longer than a week," he said. "I don't belong to a labor union, but when they told us that our pensions were in danger, I walked out, too."

Conservative politicians, economists and commentators have been asking since whether French workers will ever be willing to make the kinds of sacrifices in compensation, benefits and standard of living that workers in the United States, Britain and elsewhere have accepted in the name of improving competitiveness.

Indeed, although Prime Minister Alain Juppé ended the strike by withdrawing his proposals to make railroad and other state workers work 40 years like most people in the private sector before receiving full retirement benefits, other elements of his plan to reduce the costs of the state health and pension programs remain, a situation that has prompted unions to plan a week of labor protests in February.



Craig R. Whitney/The New York Times

Claude Bouquet, an engineer, in the cabin of his high-speed train.

Mr. Bouquet lives near Tours, in the Loire Valley of central France, a few blocks from the sprawling St.-Pierre-des-Corps depot where he started as an apprentice worker in 1967.

After driving a train to Paris the night before, he slept in railroad accommodations to be ready for his morning call.

Now he is at the head of a double train with 20 passenger cars, a computer in the electronic console programmed for the trip ahead as he waits for a bell from the conductor signaling him to start moving at 8:15.

He presses a lever and behind him, electric motors that generate 8,800 horsepower at maximum speed groan into action. The train begins threading its way out of the station, and within a few minutes is on the high-speed main line to southwestern France. Mr. Bouquet soon accelerates to maximum speed, 300 kilometers (187 miles) an hour.

"There are no visual signals on this line — they all come into the console electronically, transmitted from Paris through the rails," he explains as the train wolfs down more than five kilometers a minute.

"As long as I stay within the speed limit for the sector, I am in control, but the machine would take over if I didn't."

Half an hour after leaving Paris, the train has already covered 120 kilometers. Mr. Bouquet says that as a little boy he never dreamed of working on the railroad; he wanted to study at a university.

"My father died when I was in high school, and my mother had to take me out of school and send me to work," he says. "I passed three aptitude tests and went to the railroad because they paid apprentices a small salary, and I needed one to help my mother."

A bell goes off reminding him to keep pressing the "dead man's pedal" that brings the train to a halt if a driver falls asleep or unconscious. Mr. Bouquet has worked Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday this week.

After a three-hour pause, Thursday's shift will end just before 6 P.M., when he drives another train from Bordeaux to Tours. "The usual working week can have as few as two consecutive days, or as many as six," he says. "I'm guaranteed 112 days off a year, including at least 20 on weekends."

That is in addition to paid holidays, and five weeks of vacation. Mr. Bouquet worked his way up to the high-speed trains over 23 years, but even now, he doesn't make a fortune by French standards.

His base salary, before taxes, is $2,300 a month, plus about $1,100 a month in night and holiday differentials and bonus for distance traveled — $54 for every 1,000 kilometers (625 miles), a little more than what he will cover Thursday.

If he puts in 37.5 years, he can collect the maximum pension of about three-quarters of gross pay. And according to pension rules from the days of steam, when railroading was often blood, sweat and tears, engineers can retire at the age of 50.

The government never properly explained how the change in the pension system would work, Mr. Bouquet said. "Only the unions gave us their version, and the way that sounded, we were going to be forced to leave at 50 and have no option to keep working for the full pension benefit even if we wanted to," he said.

Railroad officials said details were to have been worked out by a mediation board that went out of existence when the government shelved the plan.

Mr. Bouquet is aware of the calamitous state of government finances, with a deficit of more than $60 billion last year.

"The state takes plenty from us wage-earners, too," he says. "By the time my health insurance and pension deductions are taken out, I don't have much of my pay left."

Arriving in Bordeaux three minutes ahead of schedule at 11:26, Mr. Bouquet watches passengers disembark before he moves his train off to the rail yard.

"My wife works, but when I retire we'll do other things," he says. "I'm sure I'll find plenty to keep me occupied." And the government will find some other way to cut the deficit.

COMING UP

Bangladesh ranks among the dozen poorest countries in the world. But because of an economic awakening, it is no longer the "international basket case" that Henry Kissinger called it more than 20 years ago.

Crackdown Is Coming In Bahrain, Sheikh Says

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

MANAMA, Bahrain — After a resurgence of civil unrest in the Shiite Muslim villages that surround this capital, a leading member of the Sunni Muslim ruling family has declared that the government is determined to put an end to the violence "once and for all."

"It cannot continue," the prime minister, Sheikh Khalifa ibn Salman Khalifa, said of the riots, arson and explosions that broke out a week ago in a renewal of a 13-month-long confrontation between the government and the Shiite-led opposition.

Bahrain, an island country of 600,000 people in the Gulf, is connected by a causeway to Saudi Arabia and is the headquarters of the U.S. Fifth Fleet.

With hundreds of people in jail in connection with the disturbances, Bahrain has been outwardly calm for the last several days. But the arrests, including those of leading Shiite clerics, have added to political and sectarian tensions in a country where Shiites are in the majority.

The trouble began in December 1994 with the arrest and deportation of a Shiite cleric for circulating a leaflet signed by 20,000 people demanding the restoration of Bahrain's Parliament, which was dissolved in 1975.

After violence early last year that left at least 13 civilians and three policemen dead, there were signs that the government might open a political dialogue with its opponents.

But opposition leaders have accused the government of reneging on a commitment to do so, and the disturbances that have resumed in recent weeks have included bombings at a shopping mall and a hotel.

The Defense Ministry has said its forces are prepared to enforce martial law, and Sheikh Khalifa, who is the younger brother of Bahrain's emir, Sheikh Issa ibn Salman Khalifa, said he believed that "action has to be taken straight away to eliminate these problems once and for all."

The government said it is holding 544 people in connection with the unrest: 174 rounded up recently and 370 detained in connection with protests last year. Those numbers may be higher.

The main Shiite opposition group, the London-based Bahrain Freedom Movement, puts the number of detainees at about 2,000.

The most prominent person in custody is Sheikh Abdelamir Jamri, a Shiite cleric who was a member of the dissolved Parliament.

The Bahraini authorities have also announced the arrests of seven other leading clerics, and a ninth, Ahman Mansour Ali, is also reported to have been imprisoned.

All are expected to face trial on charges of inciting riots, and Bahraini officials, who say privately that there is evidence linking the attacks to Iran, have said the clerics may also be charged with taking part in a foreign-backed plot.

Iran has denied any involvement in the unrest here.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Rail Link for Thailand and Laos

NONG KHAI, Thailand (Reuters) — Construction has begun on a railroad from Thailand to Laos, the first phase of a planned rail network that will eventually link fast-growing Southeast Asia and southern China.

Officials from Thailand and Laos attended ceremonies Saturday to mark the beginning of the project.

The first phase, linking the northeastern Thai town of Nong Khai and the Laotian capital, Vientiane, should be finished in eight months, a Thai railway spokesman said.

20% Increase in N.Y. Taxi Fares

NEW YORK (NYT)— New York City's taxi commission approved a 20 percent fare increase and imposed the first mandatory retirement age for Yellow Cabs.

While it approved a maximum five-year age limit for taxis, the Taxi and Limousine Commission said it eventually intended to allow some taxi drivers who own their own cars to keep them as long as eight years.

Total deaths from accidents involving all scheduled U.S. airlines fell last year to 175 from 264 in 1994, the National Transportation Safety Board said. *(Reuters)*

A building on Rome's Via Aurelia, close to downtown, will be converted into a 650-bed hostel — Rome's second — to open in 2000. *(AP)*

Sri Lanka plans to scrap a special bus service introduced for women commuters because it is not being widely used, Transport Minister Srimani Athulamudali was quoted as saying by the Sunday Times. The service was launched last year after women's groups complained of sexual harassment on public buses. *(Reuters)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed this week in the following countries and their dependencies because of national and religious holidays:

TUESDAY: Nepal.
WEDNESDAY: China, Malaysia.
THURSDAY: China, New Zealand.
FRIDAY: China, Liechtenstein.
SATURDAY: China, Thailand.
SUNDAY: Malaysia, Sri Lanka.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



Jetstream · Unseasonably Cold · Unseasonably Hot · Heavy Rain · Heavy Snow

North America
Cold, dry weather will prevail from Boston through New York City to Washington, D.C., Tuesday and Wednesday. Some snow or rain will spread from Chicago to Toronto Wednesday and Thursday. Snow, which maybe heavy, will move into Seattle and Vancouver Tuesday into Wednesday.

Europe
Rain and snow will continue across Spain and Portugal Tuesday and Thursday, with a possible break on Wednesday. London and Paris will be dry much of the time, but a bit of rain will reach Paris Tuesday. Rain is likely across Italy Tuesday and Wednesday. Eastern Europe will be cold.

Asia
Cold air will push southward across Beijing, Seoul, Pusan and even into Tokyo and Osaka. Very little precipitation is expected, but there can be a few snow flurries in the mountains of Japan. Dry weather is expected in Shanghai, while a few showers are possible in Hong Kong and Singapore.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	13/55	11/52 r	15/59	8/46 r
Amsterdam	-2/29	-3/27 c	-2/29	-4/25 pc
Ankara	7/44	1/34 pc	-7/44	-2/29 t
Athens	13/55	10/50 t	13/55	7/44 c
Barcelona	12/53	8/46 r	13/55	7/44 sh
Belgrade	4/39	1/34 r	6/43	0/32 pc
Berlin	-4/25	-6/22 sn	-1/31	-9/22 pc
Brussels	-2/29	-4/25 c	-2/29	-5/24 pc
Budapest	3/37	1/34 r	3/37	-1/31 r
Copenhagen	-2/29	-7/20 s	-1/31	-4/25 s
Costa Del Sol	14/57	12/53 sh	15/59	8/46 sh
Dublin	3/37	-1/31 r	8/48	3/37 pc
Edinburgh	3/41	4/39 r	7/44	4/39 pc
Florence	9/48	5/41 sh	11/52	4/39 pc
Frankfurt	0/32	-2/29 sn	2/35	-2/29 s
Geneva	5/41	1/34 r	7/44	1/34 s
Helsinki	-8/18	-9/16 s	-3/27	-6/22 sn
Istanbul	8/46	7/44 r	8/46	4/39 r
Las Palmas	19/66	17/62 r	21/70	18/81 s
Lisbon	12/53	9/48 r	13/55	8/46 c
London	6/43	3/37 pc	8/46	3/37 pc
Madrid	7/44	6/43 r	8/46	2/35 r
Milan	5/41	2/35 t	6/43	0/32 s
Moscow	-9/16	-12/11 sn	-9/16	-13/9 sf
Munich	3/37	1/34 r	3/37	-3/27 sn
Nice	14/57	5/41 pc	12/53	6/43 r
Oslo	-4/25	-12/11 s	-4/25	-9/22 sn
Mallorca	10/50	9/48 r	13/55	9/48 sh
Paris	6/43	2/35 r	7/44	2/35 pc
Prague	0/32	-3/27 sn	1/34	-3/27 sn
Reykjavik	4/39	0/32 pc	4/39	-1/31 c
Rome	13/55	5/41 pc	13/55	5/41 c
St. Petersburg	-9/16	-12/11 sn	-7/20	-12/11 sn
Stockholm	-4/25	-8/16 pc	-4/25	-8/22 sn
Strasbourg	4/39	1/34 t	5/41	-1/31 r
Tallinn	-2/29	-8/18 s	-2/29	-6/24 sn
Venice	8/43	4/39 r	9/48	2/35 s
Vienna	3/35	0/32 sn	3/35	-2/29 sn
Warsaw	-5/24	-9/16 c	-3/27	-9/16 s
Zurich	3/37	1/34 t	4/39	-1/31 c

Oceania

Auckland	23/73	16/61 r	23/73	16/61 pc
Sydney	27/80	19/64 pc	27/80	19/66 pc

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Abu Dhabi	21/70	9/48 s	23/73	11/52 s
Beirut	21/70	14/57 pc	19/66	12/53 pc
Cairo	24/75	11/52 s	22/71	11/52 s
Damascus	17/62	8/46 pc	16/61	6/43 pc
Jerusalem	17/62	11/52 pc	16/61	8/46 pc
Luxor	31/88	14/57 pc	32/89	10/50 s
Riyadh	21/70	6/43 s	23/73	10/50 pc

Africa

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Algiers	16/61	12/53 c	17/62	12/53 r
Cape Town	24/75	15/59 s	25/82	13/55 s
Casablanca	13/55	10/50 sh	15/59	6/43 t
Harare	17/62	9/48 pc	22/71	6/43 pc
Lagos	31/88	24/75 pc	31/88	24/75 pc
Nairobi	23/73	9/48 pc	26/79	11/52 pc
Tunis	16/61	7/44 pc	16/64	7/44 pc

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Bangkok	35/91	20/68 pc	35/89	21/70 c
Beijing	3/37	-6/22 s	1/34	-12/11 s
Hong Kong	17/62	12/53 c	18/64	15/59 c
Manila	31/88	24/75 pc	31/88	24/75 pc
New Delhi	25/77	9/48 s	25/77	10/50 s
Seoul	0/32	-6/22 s	1/34	-9/16 pc
Shanghai	8/43	-2/29 pc	8/48	-1/31 s
Singapore	30/86	24/75 pc	29/84	24/75 pc
Taipei	18/61	12/53 s	19/66	12/53 c
Tokyo	4/39	-3/27 pc	8/46	-1/31 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	30/86	18/61 s	31/88	20/68 s
Caracas	29/84	17/62 pc	29/84	18/64 pc
Lima	24/75	19/66 c	25/77	20/68 pc
Mexico City	23/73	6/43 s	22/71	6/43 s
Rio de Janeiro	32/89	24/75 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
Santiago	29/84	13/55 s	29/84	13/55 pc

North America

Anchorage	-6/22	-1/47 c	-3/27	-1/30 pc
Atlanta	7/44	-5/24 pc	11/52	3/35 s
Boston	10/50	1/34 r	3/37	-2/22 pc
Chicago	-4/25	-11/12 sf	-2/29	-8/22 pc
Denver	4/39	-4/25 pc	14/57	-4/25 s
Detroit	-2/29	-10/15 sf	-2/29	-8/22 pc
Honolulu	24/75	21/70 sh	27/80	20/68 pc
Houston	11/52	4/39 s	16/61	5/41 pc
Los Angeles	19/66	10/50 pc	21/70	10/50 pc
Miami	27/80	19/66 pc	28/79	17/62 pc
Minneapolis	-16/4	-20/-3 pc	-4/25	-12/11 pc
Montreal	0/32	-7/20 t	-3/27	-9/16 sf
Nassau	27/80	21/70 pc	27/80	20/68 pc
New York	10/50	-7/20 r	-4/29	-7/20 pc
Phoenix	20/68	8/48 s	22/71	9/48 s
San Fran.	14/57	10/50 r	14/57	9/48 r
Seattle	4/39	1/34 r	3/37	-1/31 r
Toronto	-1/31	-10/15 sf	-4/25	-13/9 pc
Vancouver	4/39	0/32 r	5/41	-1/31 r
Washington	10/50	-4/25 r	0/32	-4/25 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hce, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

Yemen May Try To Free Hostages

Reuters

SAN'A, Yemen — Yemen said it might use military force to rescue a group of French hostages held by Yemeni tribesmen if negotiations set for Sunday evening failed.

"This will be the last round of negotiations, and if they continue to insist on their conditions we might use force to release the hostages," said Abdel Wali Shamiri, governor of Maarib Province.

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Armenia	8-10-155	Czech Republic +✓	0042-087-187	Jamaica (Kendi)	873	Panama	115	Turkey + –	00-800-1-4477
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Bahrain	800-777	Fiji Islands	004-890-100-3	Kenya ✓	0800-12	Portugal +	05017-1-877	United Kingdom (Mercury)	0500-89-0877
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THE AMERICAS

The Front-Loaded '96 Calendar Worries Some Republicans, but Not Dole

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

DES MOINES, Iowa — Even before votes have been cast in the presidential primaries and caucuses, Republican Party leaders and strategists and independent academics are pronouncing this year's reconfigured calendar of contests a case study in democracy gone awry.

Several states have moved up their primaries or caucuses to try to have more influence on the outcome, leaving the possibility that a Republican nominee could emerge by mid-March, five months before the party's convention.

But the consequence of states' leapfrogging one another is a jumble of early contests that many experts say will give voters less opportunity to scrutinize the candidates.

"In the rush to be first, we've set off a domino effect that has led to chaos in the marketplace," said Charles Greener, who departed last month as the Republican Party's communications director. "Everybody is rushing around saying, 'Is the campaign still going to be alive after week two or three?' "

The candidates are not pleased either. Already, several contenders have decided against competing in the early contests in Louisiana (caucuses Feb. 6) and Delaware (primary Feb. 24), fearful they will offend voters here in Iowa and in New Hampshire, which have traditionally held their contests far in advance of other states. The Iowa caucuses are set for Feb. 12, and the New Hampshire primary will be Feb. 20.

Many campaigns complain that the altered schedule — seven states will hold primary votes or caucuses by the end of February — leaves them little time to make their case to the voters and that it hampers candidates' ability to recover if they fumble or are enveloped by a scandal.

The Republican national chairman, Haley Barbour, is so concerned about how the primary calendar has evolved that he announced the week before last that he had established a committee to make recommendations at the party's national convention in August about whether the party should try to control the timing of primaries and caucuses in the future. "There is, rightfully in my mind, concern among many," Mr. Barbour said "that not only the front-loading but the compression of the process may not be in the best interest of Republican voters."

The fact that Mr. Barbour has raised the issue is a departure from the party's tradition of staying clear of states' efforts to select its delegates. But many prominent Republicans argue that it is time for the party to assert some control over the process.

While the Iowa caucuses and New Hampshire primary are still drawing an outsized degree of attention from the candidates, Mr. Barbour acknowledged concerns that those states might become even more influential because of the rapid-fire primary season.

"Some people raise the specter that you risk inadvertently having a national primary in New Hampshire because everything else is so compressed," he said. "And the slingshot out of New Hampshire becomes a catapult."

Professor Steffen Schmidt, a political scientist at Iowa State University, said the scrambled primary schedule this year "could be the worst of all possible worlds" and could leave a lot of confused voters and politicians.

"This year, things are really incomprehensible," he said, "because there are too many rogue events occurring that neither the media nor the general public understand nor that can be placed in a context."

Mr. Schmidt and other experts said the compressed schedule could benefit the Republican front-runner, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas. Though Mr. Schmidt noted that many Republicans thought Mr. Dole had delivered a dismal response to the president's state of the union message last week, he said the voting would proceed so fast that there would be little time for his rivals to capitalize on any weakness.

Others argue that the shortened schedule might make it hard for Mr. Dole to survive should he flounder in the early contests.

In fact, the drive by states to move up their contests has led to many unintended consequences.

Many states have ended up negating one another's efforts to influence the process. Since many states will now hold contests on the same day, many candidates will not even have time to campaign in some of them.

And the effort by states to put themselves on the political map has driven some to what critics say are absurd lengths. In California, the legislature moved up its primary from June to late March. Now, fearful that the party's standard bearer will be clear even before then, the state's Republican Party has organized a nonbinding straw poll on the eve of the Iowa caucuses with the hope of stealing attention.

Louisiana will hold the first caucuses, beating out Iowa and New Hampshire. But the one-upmanship comes at a cost: the outcome will be devalued because Mr. Dole and several other candidates are boycotting the state to protect Iowa's status.

Hillary Clinton: Never More Alone

A High-Drama Day of Testimony

By David Maraniss
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — She arrived in a limousine as gray as the winter afternoon. At 12 minutes to 2, she stepped out, cloaked in black, and marched across the wide concrete entranceway toward the U.S. District Court building. She paused briefly twice, first to turn and wave back in the direction of scattered hurrahs and jeers, then to speak into a sidewalk microphone, her voice clear and earnest, saying she had to go inside and help however she could.

Hillary Rodham Clinton, the best-known woman in America, never seemed more of a solitary figure than at that moment Friday when she disappeared inside the federal courthouse to answer questions for more than four hours from an independent counsel and 23 grand jurors investigating the swirl of events that have come to be known as Whitewater. A modern woman who burst into Washington determined to take the role of president's wife into uncharted territory, she had now achieved an improbable first: first first lady to be grilled by a grand jury.

After three years, the Whitewater tale remains so dense and foggy that it is hard to see which events associated with it, if any, might be of lasting importance. But what happened Friday had an unambiguous national resonance all its own. Grand juries are a dark, sacred rite of American life. It is one thing for Alfonse M. D'Amato and Lauch Faircloth, attack dogs of the Republican opposition, to bark out Whitewater conspiracy theories within the political confines of their Senate hearing room, but it is quite another for the independent counsel, Kenneth W. Starr, to get Hillary Clinton behind closed doors and ask her questions all afternoon.

The first lady's appointment in Mr. Starr's chamber began at 2 P.M. and continued until long past sundown, interrupted only by occasional breaks during which she could consult with her lawyers in the hallway. The White House plan from the start had been to try to diminish the drama of the encounter, to make it appear as nothing more troublesome for this bright legal scholar than a law school exam.

They called it the "Head Held High" strategy. There would be no furtive comings and goings.

The main subject of her appearance: questions about Rose Law Firm billing records that had disappeared for two years before they showed up in early January on a table in a reading room in the White House residence. The records offered an account of Mrs. Clinton's legal work for one of the Arkansas institutions at the center of the Whitewater investigation, Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan, which was run during the 1980s by James B. McDougal, the original partner of the Clintons in the Whitewater land deal.

The first lady said she was "glad to have the opportunity to tell the grand jury what I have been telling all of you: I do not know how the billing records came to be found where they were found, but I am pleased that they were found, because they confirm what I have been saying."

She said that the grand jury asked her a few questions about other matters, but mostly about the billing records.

How the grand jurors felt about the long session is unknown. They are sworn to secrecy, as is Mr. Starr. But at least one member of the panel apparently considered this more than a routine day on the job. He brought with him a copy of the first lady's new book, the No. 1 bestseller, "It Takes a Village," and asked her to autograph it. She obliged with the inscriptions: "To Donald, best wishes, Hillary Rodham Clinton."



André Pichette/Agence France-Presse

ONCE AND FUTURE PREMIER — Lucien Bouchard, left, who will be sworn in as Quebec's leader Monday, greeting the outgoing premier, Jacques Parizeau, at a national council party in Montreal.

Away From Politics

• **Siamese twins born to an Mexican couple in San Diego** were surgically separated, but the weaker of the two infants died within hours of the operation. The surviving twin, Sarah Morales, was listed in stable condition. The twins had been joined at the chest, abdomen and liver. *(Reuters)*

• **The Dallas Morning News has a new policy: no guns in the newsroom.** In the wake of a Texas law granting concealed-weapon permits, the paper has adopted a check-your-gun-at-the-door rule. But the editor, Burl Osborne, insists he is not worried about explosive arguments between reporters and editors. "We would just rather that employees not come armed." The only real debate, he said, was whether the policy could be enforced outside the building. *(WP)*

• **An elderly man had to undergo a second hip surgery after** doctors put pins in the wrong hip during an operation earlier this month in Plattsburgh, New York. Frank Perrin, an 84-year-old Alzheimer's patient, was in stable condition. "The doctor called me and apologized and said he did not know how it could have happened," said Mr. Perrin's son, James. *(AP)*

Q&A / Albert Shanker

U.S. Education: Pluses and Minuses

Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, recently addressed education ministers and senior officials at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Mr. Shanker called for cooperation among governments, employers and unions to encourage lifelong education. He spoke with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. You have been a teacher since 1952 and a union official since 1959. Has education in America become better or worse during that period?

A. Both. It's better because we ended segregation. We are meeting the needs of students who are severely handicapped. We are much more conscience about providing education for girls as well as boys. And we are keeping many more students in school for a longer period. The dropout rate is down. The college entry rate is way up. So all these pluses.

•

Q. And the minuses?

A. Compared to other industrial countries, Americans students are far, far behind. They don't read as well, they don't write as well. They don't know mathematics as well. They don't study foreign languages at all. Mostly the bad things are related to the good things. To ensure that students stay on in school and not drop out, we have made it easier. We pass everyone.

Q. What lessons do you learn from other countries?

A. Our union has published college and entrance exams in other OECD countries to show Americans what systems elsewhere expect of students. The United States can learn from the fact that other countries have explicit standards, with testing systems related to those standards.

With the exception of the United Kingdom, other countries have far superior systems of relating students to the world of work. In the United States we invest all our money in the kids who are going to go to college. But we give practically nothing to those who go directly from school to the world of work.

Q. If what you say is correct, why did the United States go astray?

A. Because we were in such a fortunate position after World War II. Up to the war, the United States and most of the major European countries had about the same percentage of youngsters graduating from high school and going on to college. There was a fairly small percentage graduating from high school, somewhere between 20 and 30 percent, and only about 5 percent went on to college. When the war ended, all these countries decided it was important that everyone have at least a high school education. In other countries they said to teachers, "We need to have everyone up to high school standards. So educate them." When I started teaching, I was told "We want all these kids to get high school educations, so be sure you pass them all."

The reason we could do that was that America was producing more than half the gross world product. We were confident that we were a major power. The books that were being written then said the big problem was that we would have a lot of leisure in the future, and everybody would have two houses and three cars. There wouldn't be anything to do any more.

So the United States said to its young people, "Look, there's no need for you folks to work as hard as we used to because there isn't much to do any more." But the other countries were destroyed, and they figured that they had to be very productive and had to work hard.

•

Q. There seems to be a contradiction here. You say the United States is slipping behind other countries, yet you have education ministers from those countries asking for your advice on what should be done about education.

A. I think there is an idealization. The assumption is that since the United States is still a wealthy country, and still very creative and still produces lots of Nobel Prize winners, there must be something great about our education.

To be sure, 5 percent of our elite universities are probably the greatest in the world. But that is not a general reflection of education throughout the country.

POLITICAL NOTES

Two Democratic Party Visions

WASHINGTON — James Carville, the political strategist for Bill Clinton's 1992 presidential campaign, will soon be on the book tour circuit with a prescription for the Democratic Party: focus on pocketbook issues like wage stagnation and measures to promote family stability.

"No. 1 is the paycheck, stupid," said Mr. Carville, refining his 1992 message that the campaign was about the economy. "No. 2 is daddies matter. Big time."

Dick Morris, Mr. Clinton's current strategist, argues instead that the president should emphasize values, administration officials say. Mr. Morris says Mr. Clinton should focus not on paycheck issues but on concerns like protecting children and changing the welfare system, and on education, the Medicare health program for the elderly and the environment.

These two strategists represent different sides in a debate that is raging so heavily inside the Democratic Party and the White House that the centrist Democratic Leadership Council devoted much of its January magazine to it: should the party stress economics or values in this election year?

Arguing for a heavy dose of economic issues with an eye toward appealing to labor and blue-collar voters are Mr. Clinton's 1992 campaign advisers, like Mr. Carville and Stanley B. Greenberg, as well as more liberal aides like Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich and the deputy White House chief of staff, Harold M. Ickes, administration officials say.

"The economy has to be a major battleground for any Democrat aspiring to national office," said Mr. Greenberg, Mr. Clinton's campaign pollster in 1992.

Pushing a values-based theme, one they think has broader appeal across class lines, officials say, are the new campaign team of Mr. Morris, the pollsters Mark Penn and Douglas Schoen, and moderate Democratic allies like Bruce Reed, the domestic policy adviser, and Donald Baer, communications director.

"I think we've underestimated the value of values in our politics and they are very important," said Al From, president of the Democratic Leadership Council.

All sides agree that the president will and should make some synthesis of the two concerns. And he did to some degree in his State of the Union Message last Tuesday night. *(NYT)*

New York's Declining Empire

NEW YORK — In a portent of a further decline in political influence, New York State lost more population from mid-1994 to mid-1995 than any other state, the U.S. Census Bureau says.

New York, the country's third-biggest state, lost about 17,000 people from July 1, 1994, to July 1, 1995, leaving its population at 18,136,000.

This decline could be important in four years, when census figures will help determine which states will be entitled to more seats in Congress — and which will lose seats. The statistics foretell further losses for New York's congressional delegation, which shrank by 3, to 34, from 1980 to 1990.

In contrast, the biggest state, California, and the second-biggest, Texas, saw more growth. California added 181,000 people to nearly 31.6 million, while Texas added 311,000, to grow to 18,724,000.

New York was one of only two American states whose population dropped, the bureau said in its annual population estimate. The other was Rhode Island, whose population declined by about 5,000 people. *(NYT)*

Quote/Unquote:

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, on casting his 10,000th vote in the Senate, becoming only the 17th senator to reach that milestone: "I can't say that I've enjoyed every vote I've cast here; some of them have been agonizing. And I can't say that I've enjoyed every hour that I've served here, but I can say I've enjoyed every day I've served here and I will always cherish as long as I live my service in the United States Senate." *(AP)*

AMERICAN TOPICS

Humane Monitors Keep an Eye On Animal Stars in Filming

American filmmakers no longer parachute live elephants out of airplanes, or jump horses off high cliffs.

The American Humane Association will not allow it. By longstanding agreement with the film industry, an association representative is on the set of every film involving animals — from elephants to ants — to make sure they are treated humanely.

Besides, nowadays Hollywood has the technology, something called animal-tronics, to fake with remarkable realism any scenes that would be cruel to animals or even risky. Electronic animals look and move exactly like their real counterparts.

The association's presence in the film industry began in 1939 after the film "Jesse James" showed a stunt man riding a horse off a 70-foot (20-meter) cliff into white water. The stunt man survived. The horse did not.

The public outcry was such that the humane association worked out an agreement with the Motion Picture Association of America. It required that the association supervise all animal shots.

Short Takes

Bard College at Annandale-on-Hudson, New York, has received a gift of $42 million from three of its trustees, none of them alumni. Nearly tripling Bard's previous $22 million endowment, this will enable the school to double its present enrollment of 1,000 and, said The New York Times, "will help the school continue to move away from the clique of unconventional, arts-centered colleges like Bennington, Antioch and Hampshire, with which it is often compared, into the realm of more traditional colleges like Vassar and Wesleyan, with whom it is increasingly competing for students." The donors are the investment bankers Richard B. Fisher and Leon Levy, and Susan Weber Soros, director of Bard's decorative arts center and the wife of George Soros, a billionaire financier.

Ever so cautiously, hospitals across the United States are gearing up to give stroke victims a new breakthrough treatment that can kill patients as easily as it saves them. A study in the New England Journal of Medicine showed that TPA, a widely used heart attack medicine, can stop a stroke in its tracks if used promptly. When given to the right patients — those whose strokes were caused by blood clots, and whose seizures have lasted no more than three hours — TPA clears the obstruction in the brain and prevents permanent damage. Given to the wrong patients — whose strokes were caused by burst blood vessels in the brain, or whose seizures are more than three hours old — TPA can be fatal.

While swimming off Bahia Honda Key, Florida, Christopher Riley, 33, of Kansas City spotted a three-foot nurse shark in thigh-deep water. "He grabbed it by the tail and didn't let go," said Bob Bodner, assistant manager at Bahia Honda State Park, "and it turned around and bit him on the leg." Mr. Riley was treated at a nearby hospital and released. "As he said, he was being a stupid tourist," Mr. Bodner said.

Glenn Maples of Long Beach, California, told the Los Angeles Times he returned to his car in a parking lot to find a dent in the vehicle, and a note: "Everybody standing around me right now thinks I'm leaving you my name and phone number. Ha ha ha!"

International Herald Tribune

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ASIA

Taipei Says It's Not on a War Footing With Beijing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan, countering accusations that he is to blame for rising tension with China, said Sunday that Taipei was not on a war footing with Beijing.

"Everyone thinks that our relations with the mainland are very dangerous, as if we are going to war tomorrow or the day after," Mr. Lee said in Taichung.

"Everyone should be calm," he said. "There is no such thing. These are all just media reports," he added, referring to the talk of war.

A U.S. newspaper reported last week that China had plans for a "limited attack" on this island after presidential elections here on March 23.

China declined to comment directly on a New York Times report which said that China would make conventional missile strikes on Taiwan.

Some observers have said China used the report to gauge Taipei's reaction to rumors of an invasion, while others said it might be retaliation for granting of a U.S. transit visa to Taiwan's vice president earlier this month.

The granting of Mr. Li's first visa request further heightened cross-strait tensions. Word that an he American aircraft carrier, the Nimitz, passed through the strait last month prompted a protest from Beijing.

Washington officials have said the move was not meant to intimidate China and was necessary because of bad weather.

"Our relations with the mainland are already not a matter of military confrontation," Mr. Lee said. "Our relations with the mainland are already a matter of peaceful interaction between peoples."

"Some people say that Lee Teng-hui has created the crisis across the Taiwan Strait. This is not true," Mr. Lee added, responding to attacks on him by other presidential candidates.

Chen Li-an, a major opponent, blamed Mr. Lee for tensions with China. He said that China's military threat would hurt growing commercial ties between the two sides.

Peng Ming-min, presidential nominee of the main opposition Democratic Progressive Party, which advocates Taiwan independence, said: "We don't like war. But if we get threats then we should stand up and protect ourselves." *(Reuters, AP)*



Hoang Dinh Nam/Agence France-Presse

Everett Sennholz during his trial in a Haiphong court that imposed a five-year term for trying to conceal weapons.

Vietnam Gives Ex-GI 5-Year Jail Sentence

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HAIPHONG, Vietnam — A Vietnam War veteran who said he had returned to Vietnam to live in peace has been sentenced to five years in prison for bringing weapons and ammunition into the country.

The veteran, Everett Sennholz, 45, was arrested in August when a rifle, a shotgun and 300 rounds of ammunition were found in a shipment of household goods arriving in this port city 145 kilometers (90 miles) southeast of Hanoi. Mr. Sennholz said the guns were for hunting and were not military weapons.

"Your honor, I made a mistake. I want to apologize to the people of Vietnam and the people and city of Haiphong," said Mr. Sennholz said Saturday during a four-hour trial in the Haiphong People's Court before he was convicted, fined and sentenced to prison.

Mr. Sennholz was also charged with trying to bring coins and two silver bars into the country, but it was the attempt to conceal the weapons that brought him the prison sentence. The fine amounted to $12,700.

He has 15 days to appeal against the sentence, which takes effect from the date he was arrested, Aug. 12, 1995. He joins 11 other U.S. citizens being held in Vietnam, of whom all but one are of Vietnamese origin. Last year an American man was sentenced to 20 years in prison for trying to ship 1,600 kilograms (3,520 pounds) of marijuana into the country.

Mr. Sennholz, a self-employed tax consultant from Puyallup, Washington, said he had visited Vietnam five times since 1992 and was planning to marry a Vietnamese woman, settle in Haiphong and teach English.

Mr. Sennholz was also charged with trying to smuggle banned books and videotapes that authorities say distort the history of the Vietnam War and smear the Vietnamese Army.

The case comes at a sensitive time as Vietnam tries to open its economy to the outside world. Communist conservatives have objected to creeping Western influence, inspiring a nationwide crackdown on cultural issues.

But the case has alarmed foreigners in Vietnam because Mr. Sennholz, who said he had reported the tapes and books to cultural authorities as required by Vietnamese law, appeared to have made an innocent error. *(AP, Reuters)*

BRIEFLY ASIA

Beijing Forms Hong Kong Garrison

BEIJING — China said Sunday that the military force it will station in Hong Kong had been set up from units that fought in the Korean War and helped secure Beijing's claim to South China Sea islands.

Major General Liu Zhenwu, who will command the garrison, pledged that his troops would be disciplined and incorruptible, state-run media reported.

The State Council and the Central Military Commission said that the Chinese troops would not interfere in Hong Kong affairs and that Beijing would pay for their billeting.

The garrison will be smaller than the 3,250-member British force now stationed in Hong Kong, the official Chinese press agency Xinhua quoted Mr. Liu as saying. *(AP)*

Supply Trucks Get Through to Kabul

KABUL — Traders have brought supply trucks into the besieged Afghan capital, Kabul, for the first time in nearly two weeks, a government spokesman said Sunday.

He said a convoy of 300 trucks arrived Saturday after being held up for 13 days east of the opposition-held town of Sarobi. "The road is now officially open," the spokesman said.

Drivers arriving in Kabul, however, said that only about 100 trucks had been allowed through, and that Islamic Party militia commanders had extracted a toll of $400 per vehicle. *(Reuters)*

Philippine Navy Investigates Attack

MANILA — President Fidel V. Ramos has ruled out a protest to Beijing over a clash between a Philippine gunboat and an unidentified vessel off Capones Island, 75 miles northwest of Manila, pending an investigation of the incident by the Philippine Navy.

The navy at first identified a vessel that fired on the Philippine gunboat as Chinese, but it said later that the vessel had not been identified.

Beijing denies any involvement in the incident, which began when the Philippine gunboat sighted two suspicious vessels. Navy officials said three bullets struck the Philippine gunboat.

Referring to the possibility of a protest, Mr. Ramos said, "No, that must be preceded by a very thorough investigation, and the Philippine Navy is handling the investigation." *(Reuters)*

Keating Calls Elections for March 2

CANBERRA — Prime Minister Paul Keating has called parliamentary elections for March 2.

Economic management and labor relations are expected to be major issues in the elections, which will determine whether Mr. Keating and his Australian Labor Party government will remain in power. Analysts predict a close contest between Labor and the conservative Liberal-National party coalition. *(AP)*

VOICES From Asia

Lee Teng-hui, the president of Taiwan, on the new tension with China: "Everyone thinks that our relations with the mainland are very dangerous, as if we are going to war tomorrow or the day after. Everyone should be calm. There is no such thing. These are all just media reports." *(Reuters)*

Kim Beazley, the Australian finance minister, on Prime Minister Paul Keating's leadership style: "When you're dealing with the region around us, which is a very tough region economically, and very tough on this country, you actually need to be a bit visionary, you need to be a bit bruising and blunt. And that's what the prime minister offers." *(Reuters)*

Prabowo Subianto, a brigadier general who is head of the Indonesian special forces, on the government's intentions toward separatist rebels holding 13 hostages in Irian Jaya: "We would like to avoid using physical action, but I think we'll be forced to track them down if they force the hostages to live in this harsh climate." *(Reuters)*



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EUROPE

Up-Down Week for Northern Ireland Peace Push

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

LONDON — There have been good weeks and bad weeks in the 17-month-old Northern Ireland peace process. But never has such a potentially good one ended so badly as last week.

It began a week ago when an international panel headed by a former majority leader of the U.S. Senate, George J. Mitchell, handed over to the British and Irish governments recommendations they had jointly sought on how to break the deadlock.

On Tuesday, each government sent out favorable signals about how they would react. The prime ministers were conferring, said spokesmen, and accord was assured. On Wednesday, the report was made public. By Friday, however, the two governments were barely on speaking terms. Analysts and politicians are still trying to figure out what went wrong.

The relationship now appears to be at its lowest point in two years. And so does the chance for a brisk resolution of the disagreement that has held up talks toward a settlement of 25 years of sectarian strife. If the two governments cannot agree, no one expects the hostile Catholic and Protestant parties in the province to do so either. British-Irish concord has powered the process so far; British-Irish discord can paralyze it.

The snag came last year when Prime Minister John Major insisted that the Irish Republican Army and its political wing, the

NEWS ANALYSIS

Roman Catholic nationalists Sinn Fein, make some "concrete gesture" of committment to peaceful negotiations by beginning to "decommission" weapons and explosives.

The paramilitaries refused, saying this would be tantamount to "surrender." Mr. Major would not budge, saying that Protestant parties would never negotiate until confident that there would be no "gun at their heads," as British officials put it. In this argument, the Irish government backed Sinn Fein.

The result was stalemate, with both sides unwilling or unable to back away.

The Mitchell panel, which included former Prime Minister Harri Holkeri of Finland and a retired Canadian general, John de Chastelain, was appointed by Mr. Major and Prime Minister John Bruton of Ireland on Nov. 28. At a hastily convened meeting that night, both leaders also announced that they expected talks to begin among the Northern Ireland parties by the end of February.

The scenario appeared plain: the commission of trusted neutrals would provide all sides with a respectable, face-saving way to get out of the corners in which they were trapped.

That is exactly what the Mitchell panel did. The central recomendation of its 20-page report was a compromise under which "decommissioning" of weapons would begin during talks provided both Protestant and Catholic paramilitaries and their political counterparts agreed in advance to abandon violence for good and abide by peaceful and democratic means. Virtually all neutral observers regarded this as possible.

And in a statement to the House of Commons hours after the report was made public, Mr. Major did back away from his demand for disarmament before talks.

But Mr. Major then substituted a new a condition that had not been recommended in the Mitchell report: that before talks could begin, an election should be held in Northern Ireland to choose negotiating teams.

The election, he said, could be held as early as May.

In Northern Ireland politics, there are dozens of phrases and symbols which for historical reasons are regarded as explosive. The notion of elections, for Catholics, is one of the hottest, thanks to elections in the 1960s for a Northern Ireland home rule assembly that in effect cut off the minority Catholic population from political power.

Mr. Major pushed it anyway. At first, Irish officials said little publicly. Privately, they said they were stunned.

And by week's end, Mr. Bruton was saying publicly that the new British condition was unacceptable.

Next Stop, the Holocaust?

Germans Debate Alternatives for Memorial

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

BERLIN — With German officials immersed in debate about how to design a memorial to Jewish victims of the Holocaust, two Berlin artists have proposed an alternative that stands apart from the European monumental tradition.

Their proposal envisions no plaques, no lists, no statues and no names. It is simply a garage where people could board red buses that would take them to places where the Holocaust was planned and carried out.

"A giant monument has no effect, and ultimately becomes invisible," said Frieder Schnock, one of the artists who thought up the idea. "Giving people a way to visit the authentic crime scenes would be far more effective."

The proposal, called "Bus Stop," took 11th place in an international competition held last year to select a design for the memorial. But the selection process is mired in dispute, and what form the memorial will finally take is highly uncertain.

Two years ago, Chancellor Helmut Kohl agreed with Jewish leaders and politicians of various parties that a memorial should be erected in Berlin, near the Reichstag and the Brandenburg Gate.

A jury reviewed more than 500 proposals and decided in March that the Holocaust memorial should be a massive stone plaque, about the size of a football field, on which the names of millions of slain Jews would be inscribed.

But several influential figures, among them Mr. Kohl, have expressed doubts about the decision. Attention has shifted to the alternative first-prize winner, a giant steel cube that would bear the names of concentration camps.

With a new city government now assuming power in Berlin, and with politicians in Bonn planning sessions to discuss the issue next month, the question appears to be open again.

"Neither of the two winning designs seems likely to attract a consensus," the newspaper Die Welt said. "At the exhibition where the various entries were displayed, the 11th prize-winner was clearly the popular favorite."

Despite what appears to be public support for the "Bus Stop" project, it has powerful critics. The leader of Germany's Jewish organizations, Ignatz Bubis, dismissed it as "tourism into the past."

But Gerhard Schönberner, director of the Wannsee Conference Memorial in Berlin, which operates a museum at the villa where Nazi leaders planned the extermination of European Jewry in 1942, said in an interview, "Any attempt to bring people to the places where these crimes took place is more effective than building a giant central monument."

One of Parliament's experts on construction and design, Peter Conradi, said a new competition might be opened, perhaps limited to the 17 entrants whose proposals were cited by the original jury.



Maciej Moczulski/Agence France-Presse

A TRIUMPH IN WARSAW — Jozef Oleksy talking to reporters after being chosen leader of the post-Communist Social Democracy Party, despite accusations that forced him to resign as prime minister. Mr. Olesky, accused of spying for Moscow, is now serving as the head of a caretaker government.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Russia Spying, Bonn Is Warned

BONN — The head of Germany's counterintelligence service warned Sunday that Russian spying was returning to Cold War proportions in a bid to infiltrate the German economic and political establishment.

"Moscow's foreign intelligence is returning in strength to classic methods, such as cultivating contacts," Hansjoerg Geiger, president of the Federal Office for Protection of the Constitution, told Der Spiegel, the weekly news magazine.

He said Russian agents were carrying out a disproportionate amount of activity on German soil. *(Reuters)*

Ciller Seeks Coalition Partner

ISTANBUL — Turkey's caretaker prime minister, Tansu Ciller, appears intent on fighting to maintain power despite her conservative rival's refusal to join a coalition, but political analysts say her options are now limited.

Mrs. Ciller's coalition offer was flatly rejected on Saturday by Mesut Yilmaz, leader of the Motherland Party because of Mrs. Ciller's demand that she get first crack at heading the alliance.

This leaves her with the option of trying to form a minority government with one of the two small leftist parties or turning to the Islamist Welfare Party, something she has repeatedly said is not feasible. *(Reuters)*

EU to Recognize Yugoslavia

BELGRADE — The European Union, led by Britain and France, will soon recognize rump Yugoslavia, once Belgrade recognizes the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, senior Western diplomats in Belgrade said.

The proposed move is designed to reward Belgrade for its assistance in the Western-led negotiations that halted war in Bosnia.

But it would run counter to Washington's strategy of gradually easing political and economic sanctions against Belgrade in order to make progress on the issue of its southern, mostly Albanian-populated province of Kosovo and other issues such as human rights. *(Reuters)*

Spain Party Backs Barrionuevo

MADRID — The governing Socialists have confirmed former Interior Minister José Barrionuevo as an election candidate despite his indictment in connection with an alleged "dirty war" on Basque separatists.

The decision on Saturday came as the Socialist Party's federal committee ratified its candidate list for the March 3 elections and agreed to back Mr. Barrionuevo for reelection as deputy. *(AP)*

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Monday:

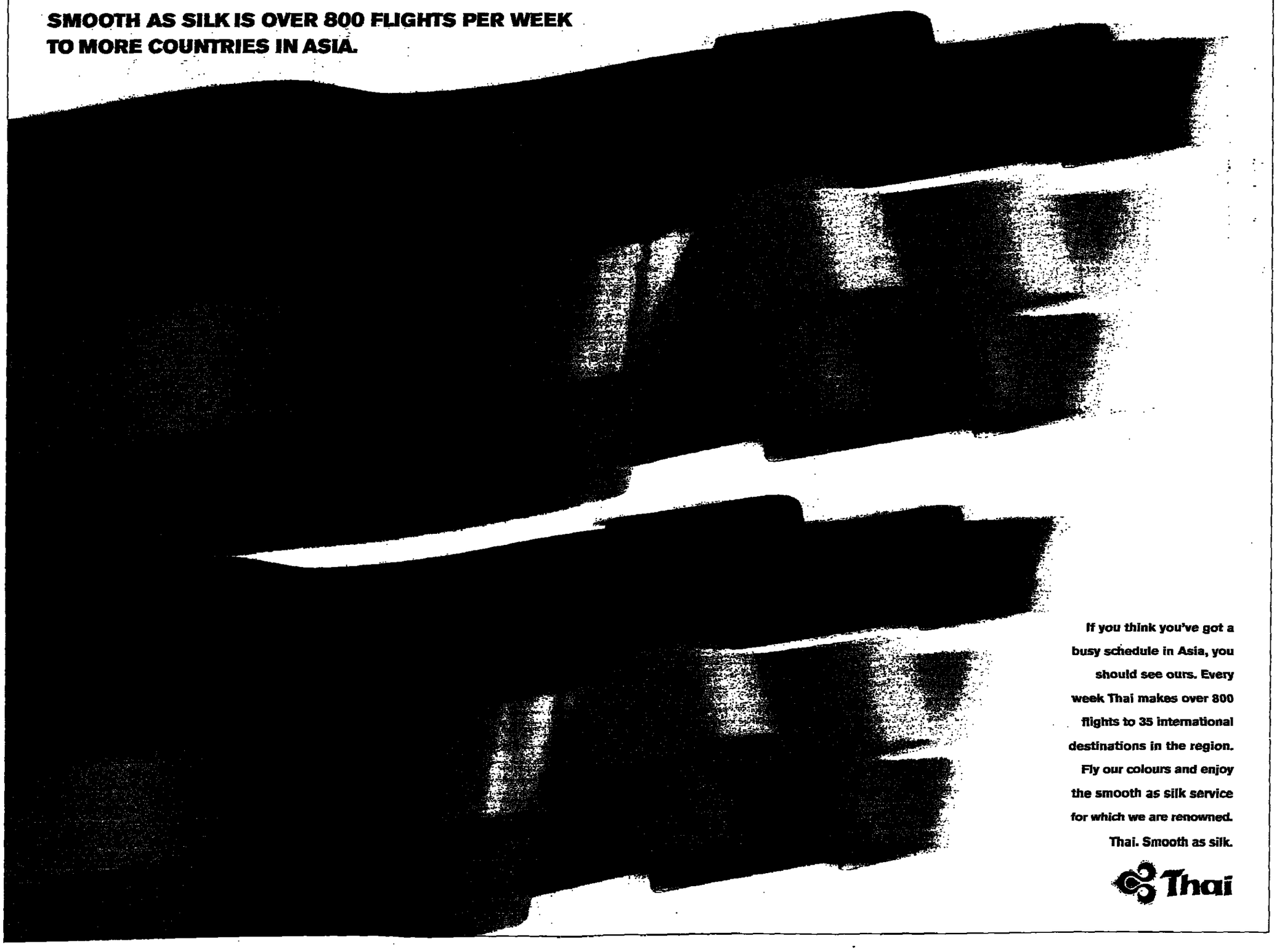
BRUSSELS: EU foreign ministers meeting.

COPENHAGEN: The commissioner for regional policy, Monika Wulf-Mathies, meets with Labor Minister Mimi Jacobsen of Denmark.

BRUSSELS: Commission President Jacques Santer and the commissioner for relations with Eastern Europe, Hans van den Broek, meet with EU representative in Bosnia, Carl Bildt.

Source: Agence Europe, AFP

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Relief for Iraq's People?

Iraq's desperate economic and diplomatic isolation seems to have softened Saddam Hussein's resistance to a humanitarian plan for feeding his country's hungry children. Baghdad has now agreed to talk with the United Nations about carrying out an American-sponsored resolution that would allow Iraq to sell $2 billion worth of oil over the next six months to help finance purchases of food and medicine.

It is still not clear whether the Iraqi dictator is willing to accept the resolution's reasonable conditions. He should, without further delay. Saddam Hussein's long refusal to consider the plan has made Iraq's own citizens, especially its children, the longest-suffering victims of the Gulf war.

The UN resolution is a strictly humanitarian arrangement, separate from the issue letting Iraq resume unfettered oil exports once it fully complies with UN arms control requirements.

Before the Gulf war, Iraq exported some 3 million barrels of oil a day. That would be worth about $10 billion over six months at today's prices. The UN resolution authorizes sales at only one-fifth that level. Under the resolution, 30 percent of the funds would be used to compensate Kuwait and other victims of Iraqi aggression. Relatively modest sums would also be diverted to pay the costs of UN arms inspection programs and to compensate Turkey for use of its oil pipeline. The remainder, some $1.3 billion, would go to buy food, medicine and other essential civilian goods for Iraq.

Several factors propelled Iraq to the table. Damaging disclosures by a high-level defector last summer made it evident that, at least until very recently, Iraq has been concealing evidence from UN arms inspectors and continuing to work on prohibited weapons programs. That eliminated any chances that the Security Council might lift sanctions completely any time soon.

Meanwhile, Jordan, which had been Iraq's most sympathetic neighbor and its most important conduit for remaining trade, turned sharply cooler.

Finally, the cumulative effects of more than five years of broad international sanctions have produced acute food and medicine shortages in Iraq.

Even a limited return of Iraq to saturated world oil markets would cause problems for other oil producers, including such financially pressed countries as Saudi Arabia and Mexico, as prices fell in response to increased supply. Yet the overriding consideration must be humanitarian relief for suffering Iraqi innocents.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Watching Colombia

A drive that Colombia's president launched to answer charges of drug-trafficker connections produced even more damaging charges, corroborated now by his respected closest aide, that he knowingly took $6 million from the Cali cocaine cartel for his election. This is the president, Ernesto Samper, who then supported efforts (fortunately, they lost) to abolish the offense of "illegal enrichment" and to restrict the reach of "faceless judges," both effective legal tools used against traffickers. As of this writing, he is so far resisting mounting pressures to resign — but that could change.

How Colombia fights the drug trade is its business. But it is also American business. The cartels pour their poison into the United States. Successive U.S. administrations have pressed Colombians to clean up their act. This has produced the expected nationalistic response, some of it cynically whipped up by trafficker suspects. But other Colombians are warmer to U.S. leverage, so eager are they to undo the national humiliation that traffickers have inflicted by corrupting Colombia's police, judiciary and legislature and now its electoral process and presidency.

The Clinton administration is just now getting into the annual congressionally mandated question of whether to certify that Colombia is serious about drug enforcement. It has to strike a balance between punishing the corrupt and rewarding the brave. One effect of not being certified is to become liable to major economic penalties; that would hurt Colombia. But another result, to limit anti-drug cooperation, would also hurt the United States.

For Colombia, a nation struggling to maintain an image and self-image of a building democracy, a third effect might be even more painful — to be lumped in a category with some of the foulest states in the world.

It is enraging to view the drug corruption in Colombia and elsewhere and the costs that it imposes on Americans. But it is simplistic to hold that suppliers and traffickers should simply cut the stuff off. Consumption in the United States creates the extravagant demand that Colombia and others fill and that blows back against their far frailer societies. Shared effort by consuming countries as well as supplying ones is the only effective response.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Dole in the Doldrums

As campaign weeks go, Bob Dole's was almost as bad as they get. His sepulchral response to the State of the Union speech led his rivals for the Republican presidential nomination to club him openly as a candidate who cannot defeat Bill Clinton. Having kept his well-known temper in check throughout the campaign, Mr. Dole then reverted to form, pugnaciously lashing out against liberal elitists in the media and rich-boy Republicans. The inescapable message for Republican voters was that their once golden opportunity to win back the White House was in danger of falling apart.

Republicans are now talking openly of Bob Dole as this year's Walter Mondale, a man destined to lose because of the perception that he is beholden to special interests and is a creature of the past.

The analogy takes on urgency when you remember how quickly voters can turn on a front-runner who gets nicked. Even in Iowa, where Mr. Dole has vast organizational strength and regional appeal, Steve Forbes is closing in. New Hampshire voters could make serious mischief by knocking Mr. Dole out altogether. If that happens, the Republicans are left with a shambles.

Mr. Forbes bears the burden of his deeply flawed proposal for a flat tax, and an even shakier résumé. Neither is likely to survive close scrutiny. In fact, the most salient presidential feature possessed by Mr. Forbes is his presidential-scale advertising budget. But even Mr. Forbes's Warbucks appeal is dampened by the fact that he has now let us know that, win or lose, he expects to be paid back.

As for the flat tax, it does not take focus groups and opinion polls to figure out that voters are not rising up this year to demand that rich people be given huge new tax breaks. When the progressive income tax was enacted in 1913, its author, Cordell Hull, a Tennessee congressman who later became Franklin Roosevelt's secretary of state, captured the spirit of the times by vowing to stop "exempting the Carnegies, the Vanderbilts, the Morgans and the Rockefellers with their aggregated billions of hoarded wealth." That was a pretty good line then, and it will rise again when Americans discover that Mr. Forbes would be paying drastically reduced taxes on income from his own $400 million hoard.

According to some accounts from the campaign trail, Mr. Forbes is often praised by people who think that the flat tax will at last force the rich to pay more in taxes by getting rid of all their exemptions. In a general election, President Clinton would relish explaining who gets flattened by the flat tax.

For a while, Mr. Forbes's success was counted as favorable to Mr. Dole, because the rivals who might have directed their fire at the front-runner were aiming elsewhere. But if Mr. Forbes wrecks the Dole campaign in the next few weeks, the Republicans will have to look into the shallows of their talent pool. Not since the Democrats' "seven dwarfs" of 1988 has either party produced such a lack of luster.

So what if a combination of a collapsing front-runner and a weak field stirs dreams of none-of-the-above among victory-hungry Republican voters? If the early primaries explode into chaos, those voters may soon begin exhorting one of the party's benchsitters — Jack Kemp, Dick Cheney, James Baker, Newt Gingrich or even Colin Powell — to reconsider.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Big Government Can Look Like a Nice Problem

By Thomas L. Friedman

KIGALI, Rwanda — While on a stopover in Rwanda, the American UN representative, Madeleine Albright, asked her staff and the crew of their Air Force jet to pose for a picture on the runway of Kigali international airport. They all stood on the steps of their Boeing 737, which was emblazoned with the words "United States of America."

There was a Greek-American, a Czech-American, Jewish Americans, black Americans and white Americans, there were Air Force crewmen from small towns and State Department experts from Ivy League colleges, and they were all standing there shoulder to shoulder. As they posed for the camera, I watched the Rwandan ground crew watching them. They had a slightly quizzical look. I couldn't help but wonder what the Rwandans made of this scene.

That picture represented everything good about America: the spirit of community, the melting pot, the willingness to help strangers in need and a concept of citizenship based on allegiance to an idea, not a tribe. It is everything that a country like Rwanda is not.

I thought about that scene and I started to get mad — mad about the budget debate in America today. We Americans have something so special compared with almost every country in the world, but if we want to preserve it, we have to pay for it.

I don't know exactly where the budget compromises should come. And there is certainly truth to the argument that to preserve our social safety nets, they have to be reformed and probably reduced in scope. But I do know this: When I listen to many of these freshmen Republicans I hear mean-spirited voices, uninterested in any compromise. I hear cold, Jacobin voices, who denounce government, who really want to let the market rule and who really want to scrap as much welfare, gun control, Medicare, Medicaid and taxes as they can.

Well, Africa today is a freshman Republican's paradise. Nobody in Liberia pays taxes, there is no gun control in Angola, there is no minimum wage in Burundi and there is no welfare as we know it in Rwanda — but a lot of their people sure wish there were.

Like the desk clerk in Luanda, who looked at me as if I was out of my mind when I asked her if it was safe to take a walk three blocks from the hotel, down the main street of the Angolan capital in the middle of the day. No, no, no, she shook her head — not safe. I'll bet she wouldn't mind paying some taxes for more police.

And then there was the Liberian journalist who approached me in Monrovia and demanded to know why the U.S. Marines came to Liberia after the civil war broke out in 1989, evacuated the U.S. citizens and then just left the Liberians to fight it out alone. "We all thought, the Marines are coming, we will be saved," he said, "but then they left. How could they leave?"

Poor fellow, his country has no marines to come rescue him. I'll bet he wouldn't mind paying some taxes for a few marines.

They don't worry about "big government" in Liberia. They don't worry about government at all, thanks to the gangs and warlords who rule most of the land. No, Liberians may never again have to worry about government regulations or red tape. In fact the only regulation I saw at the Executive Mansion there was a sign on a bullet-shattered window at the front door. It said: "Deposit Your Weapons Here."

Employers don't have to fret at all about pesky worker-safety rules in Angola, let alone about services for the handicapped. The 70,000 Angolans who have had limbs blown off by land mines planted during the last 25 years of civil war seem to make do just fine on their own. You see them limping around the streets of Luanda, hustling for food and using tree limbs as a substitute for the human variety. They sure looked happy to me.

And in Rwanda and Burundi, no one is asked to pay for Head Start, unemployment insurance, Medicaid, national service or student loan programs. Instead they just have a brutal competition for scarce land, energy and water, in which Tutsi and Hutu take turns downsizing the other tribe in order to grab more resources for their own.

They say the freshmen Republicans almost never go on congressional junkets. Too bad. They might want to come to Africa and glimpse what happens to countries where there is no sense of community, no sense that people owe their government anything, no sense that anyone is responsible for anyone else, and where everyone, rich or poor, is left to the tender mercies of the global marketplace.

The New York Times.

How Gingrich Weighed In to Give Chirac a Proper Reception

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — This week Jacques Chirac arrives in Washington with a message of cooperation that Americans have waited 30 years to hear. But the French president would not be delivering that message in the congressional setting it deserves without a last-minute intervention by Speaker Newt Gingrich.

The story of Mr. Gingrich's decision to call a joint session of Congress to hear Mr. Chirac on Thursday is full of political and historical ironies for both nations. And it illuminates the choices that Mr. Chirac will press on an American nation that is increasingly seen abroad as retreating from its international responsibilities.

As leader of the Republican revolutionaries, Mr. Gingrich has presided over a discernible turning inward by Congress and sharp reductions in funding for U.S. operations abroad. The Clinton re-election campaign hopes to equate Republicanism with isolationism this autumn.

But the controversial speaker has played a constructive behind-the-scenes role on key foreign policy issues such as Russia and Bosnia when the administration has sought his help, according to administration sources. On the Chirac visit, Mr. Gingrich on his own defused a potentially embarrassing situation that the administration had let fester.

Elected last May, Mr. Chirac postponed a November state visit here when the first round of budget clashes made impossible the kind of joint session accorded to his predecessors and other important foreign leaders. The protocol-conscious French chose to reschedule.

But the administration surprised and dismayed the French by declining to intervene with the Republican leadership on the subject. Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole voiced support for the idea but made clear that he would not commit himself to be in Washington at a crucial moment in the primary season. The final decision, he said, would be up to the speaker.

Mr. Gingrich proved difficult to nail down in the volatile atmosphere of the political war over the budget. Concern that the joint session might not happen at all swiftly rose last week in Paris. It was feared there that a stern lecture which Mr. Chirac gave Mr. Dole and Mr. Gingrich last June on Bosnia and on development aid to Africa might have soured the Georgian on giving the French president a prestigious platform to urge greater American involvement abroad.

But with Mr. Chirac's one-day Washington visit fast approaching and a recent strong improvement in French-U.S. relations seemingly at stake, Mr. Gingrich finally agreed to the joint session. He promised that he would work for a good congressional turnout as well, even though the Senate will not formally be in session.

Part of Mr. Chirac's discourse will not be congenial for Republican budget cutters. He will use the speech to challenge the United States not to turn its back on the Third World by slashing development aid.

As host of the annual Group of Seven summit this summer, Mr. Chirac hopes to launch a new coordinated effort by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and regional institutions to prevent humanitarian disasters and suffering in the developing world.

But it is Mr. Chirac's message on a new French willingness to cooperate militarily with the United States and its NATO partners in Europe that will fall pleasantly on American ears.

Since Charles de Gaulle pulled France out of NATO's military command in 1966 to prevent American "hegemony" over French forces, French leaders have refused to participate in the organization's military planning committees or to host NATO maneuvers on French soil. Mr. Chirac's predecessor, François Mitterrand, aggressively sought to organize a "European pillar" of defense outside NATO.

Mr. Chirac has returned France to most of NATO's military committees, authorized NATO maneuvers in his country, put French troops under NATO command in Bosnia and made clear that he is prepared to consider all forms of cooperation short of formally rejoining the NATO military wing.

France is still committed to trying to organize a European pillar, but under Mr. Chirac it would be inside an Americanled NATO. Senior U.S. officials say this will make it possible for Bill Clinton, in his meeting with Mr. Chirac on Thursday, to be responsive to France's desire for greater European authority in NATO.

The analogy is an overworked one, but only Richard Nixon could go to China without being attacked by Richard Nixon. And Jacques Chirac as a political Gaullist has moved France into close cooperation with NATO without stirring up domestic controversy. That is a message which both the few statesmen and the many politicians of Congress should turn out to hear.

The Washington Post.

Medicine's Old Battle Against the Bugs Isn't Over at All

By Joshua Lederberg

NEW YORK — The modern era of medicine dates back to the heroic figures of Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch late in the 19th century. The microbiological science they founded generated discoveries about bacteria and viruses as agents of communicable disease, and led to vaccines and antibiotics to control them.

Equally important was the scientific foundation of elementary hygiene, from hand washing to precautions against sexual transmission of disease.

By the 1960s we could celebrate the conquest of polio, and the transformation of formerly lethal infections to easy targets for penicillin and other miracle drugs. In the United States, greater life expectancy — from 47 years in 1900 to 70 in 1960 — can be attributed almost entirely to this mastery of infection, this annihilation of the bugs.

These victories inspired a wide complacency that we need no longer guard against microscopic adversaries. Chronic, constitutional, age-related frailties like heart disease and cancer came to dominate the vital statistics and became the focus of research and public policy.

But complacency about infection was shaken by HIV, which began its pandemic dispersion about 15 years ago. Since then, we have seen any number of other outbreaks — Ebola, cholera, E. coli 0157, hantavirus, dengue. Medical scientists have enlarged on the concept of "emerging infections." In fact, disease outbreaks have been intertwined with human history. The exception is the respite the West had in the middle of this century. That respite still eludes most of the Third World.

Almost forgotten today is the pandemic influenza of 1918. Its 20 million casualties worldwide matched those of World War I. The half-million deaths in the United States alone made it the most striking demographic event of the century, depressing average life expectancy that year from 52 years to 39.

The flu of 1918 burned out. Most people who were exposed and survived developed immunity.

New varieties of flu are formed every few years through natural crossbreeding of those prevailing in birds and swine. Garden-variety flus are still responsible for 5 to 10 percent of overall U.S. mortality, albeit much of it in people with weakened immune systems, unlike the vicious 1918 flu, which felled so many vigorous youngsters. Major new strains will inexorably be regenerated at longer intervals, some as lethal as the flu of 1918.

It is likely, but not foreordained, that most of us will survive these recurrent contests of species, as much due to natural immunity as to the advances of medicine. While it is not likely to be a matter of survival of the species, the lives of millions are at stake.

But we are ever more vulnerable today on account of the increasing density of the population and its mobility. Few people now living are survivors of 1918. The rest of us are susceptible hosts should the identical virus recur. And many antibiotics on which we have relied to surmount secondary infections have become ineffective on account of overuse for minor illnesses.

The question is whether we will have the social intelligence (better than we have demonstrated with HIV) to mobilize our technological ability to monitor new outbreaks, develop new vaccines and antibiotics, and educate medical workers and the public.

The writer is president of Rockefeller University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Some Ways for Aid Providers to Stop Getting Involved in Wars

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The nongovernmental organizations that do the bulk of humanitarian work in the world fret that unhappy political choices get made in the pursuit of valid humanitarian goals.

Their concern caused an on-the-ball U.S. Institute of Peace to bring together the "aid community" to get a tighter grip on a situation, particularly in Africa, that is grim and may get worse.

The heavy rap on the providers of care is that while humanitarian aid has saved millions of lives, on repeated occasions it has also exacerbated the very conflicts it means to ease. Mull, for instance, the extreme case of CARE — Canada's stewardship of a refugee camp in Zaire that harbors, among needy others, well ensconced perpetrators of Rwanda's genocide.

A major problem occurs when food and supplies intended for a civilian population are "taxed," levied or stolen by a warring party. This not only deprives hungry civilians of food, turning a program for peace into an instrument of war. It also happens that aid provided by the international agencies frees up similar resources within a given country for the warring parties to use to further their own goals.

Then, adds Mary B. Anderson, who runs Collaborative for Development Action in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the agencies inevitably convey "ethical messages" in their provision of humanitarian aid.

When the agencies negotiate with warring parties to gain access to civilians, hire armed guards to protect their staffs and deliver goods or use stories of war atrocities to educate and raise funding back home, they themselves become parties to the conflict and convey an implicit message that it is legitimate for arms to decide who gets access to aid.

Finally, the agencies inevitably take on some official coloration. Donors — governments and United Nations agencies — increasingly rely on them to act as their agents in making aid arrangements and reporting on local conditions. This can raise questions among recipients and warring parties about the independence and neutrality of the agencies.

It is tough on the agencies. In the hollowed-out countries where they practice, they are literally on the front line.

The current dilemma of aid workers in Burundi is whether to honor their mission and face personal attack or to leave for safety and abandon the people they came to save. They have a moral and sometimes an explicitly religious aspect that makes them especially vulnerable to the contradictions of their plight.

The body of aid professionals, chastened by catastrophics in Africa and elsewhere, is now seized of this problem. To confront it, there is a category of ambitious general suggestions on the order of planning ahead and building up local organizations to prevent military factions from dominating relief. The category of more modest, specific proposals includes providing less popular, less lootable sorghum rather than highly desirable, lootable rice.

Concern is widespread that furnishing aid should not be permitted to undermine long-term economic development and the promotion of peace.

But the most intriguing ideas come from Mary Anderson. These post-Cold War conflicts, she believes, are caused not by ancient tensions but by the evocation and manipulation of them by power-hungry leaders. She senses a readiness on the part of peoples to break free.

Hence, "every decision that an [agency] makes about its programming in a conflict setting — its decisions about whether to intervene, when to intervene, how, with whom, where, with what — all can be made in ways that either reinforce conflict or offer options to the attitudes and actions of conflict."

To prevent aid from reinforcing conflict, consider how to lessen reliance on it, offer it in smaller pieces that are less prone to theft and misuse, and distribute it in ways that are small-scale, local and integrated into existing cooperative systems.

To stop sending implicit "ethical messages" of approval to warriors, get serious about the problem and alter your approach to whom you hire, whom you consult, what you write, how you raise funds, where your staff live and so on.

"The next step, clearly, is to use the vast resources of experience, intelligence and a deep moral desire to lessen human suffering and forge paths for peace to discover options for working which will help local people disengage from, rather than continue to participate and suffer in, their local wars."

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Coronation Trip

PARIS — The Council of Ministers yesterday [Jan. 28] decided to ask the two Chambers for a vote of 975,000 fr. to cover the expenses of the mission which will represent the French Government at Moscow on May 12, on the occasion of the coronation of the Emperor of Russia. The composition of the mission has not been decided upon. It seems understood, however, that General de Boisdeffre, chief of the general staff of the army, will be at the head.

1921: Unknown Victor

PARIS — With simple yet impressive solemnity, the body of France's Unknown Soldier was lowered into his last resting-place under the Arc de Triomphe yesterday [Jan. 28] morning. The spectators were his comrades from every arm of the French forces, war widows and representatives of great States whose security and triumph were assured by the Unknown and his companions. A granite slab near the grave bears the inscription: "Here lies a French soldier who died for his country, 1914-1918."

1946: Refugee Issue

LONDON — The British and Yugoslavian delegations to the United Nations raised one of the most fundamental issues of world politics today [Jan. 28]. The issue was whether international assistance to refugees should include aid and protection for political exiles from Communist countries. The British delegate said that assistance should be given to all refugees regardless of where they came from. The Yugoslavian delegate said this policy would mean perpetuating the existence of an army of enemies of Yugoslavia outside the country.

INTERNATIONAL



Richard Ellis/Agence France-Presse

Two Republican candidates, Lamar Alexander, speaking, and Phil Gramm, waiting, on "Meet the Press."

Full Budget Deal Still Alive, Leaders of Both Parties Insist

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Key congressional leaders in both political parties said Sunday that they had not given up hope of reaching a full balanced-budget agreement, possibly linked to a vote next month to raise the nation's debt ceiling.

"Hopefully, we will have a budget agreement," said Senator Trent Lott of Mississippi, the majority whip. "I'm going to continue to hold out hope."

Senator Tom Daschle, the minority leader, said he also thought a full budget agreement was possible, and not the partial accord suggested last week by the speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich.

"Let's get this thing done," Mr. Daschle said on NBC.

It was not immediately clear whether there was any serious prospect of getting the budget talks back on track, but the hopes expressed by Senators Lott and Daschle were echoed by other key figures over the weekend.

The comments came two days after the Senate had approved, and President Bill Clinton had signed, an emergency spending bill to keep the government open until March 15. The bill, passed by a vote of 82 to 8, averted what would have been the third partial government shutdown since November.

But it provided only partial funding for many government agencies, meaning thousands of employees could still be furloughed, at least temporarily. The spending bill terminated 10 minor programs and cut education spending.

The legislation provided $12 billion for foreign aid for the fiscal year that began Oct. 1. But it failed to provide a final resolution to the question of the national debt.

Political brinkmanship in the debt debate has upset financial markets. By late last week, leaders of both parties were saying that they fully expect Congress to approve an increase in the nation's debt ceiling in time to avoid a default late next month.

On Saturday, Mr. Clinton kept up the pressure for a debt-ceiling bill, and quickly. He said a default could not only lead to higher interest rates, slowing the economy, but could have a more immediate impact:

"For tens of millions of Americans," he said in his weekly radio address, "the unthinkable could happen: the Social Security checks they count on would not be able to be mailed out."

But while the president and his deputies insist publicly that a debt-ceiling increase be unconditional, Republicans say there will be strings attached — perhaps, Mr. Lott said Sunday, even the whole ball of string: a plan to balance the federal budget by 2002.

He said on NBC that Mr. Gingrich was being too cautious in calling for Congress to pass only those elements it could agree on with Mr. Clinton. "I think we need to do more," he said.

Army Seizes Power in Niger Coup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NIAMEY, Niger — Army officers have seized power in the impoverished West African state of Niger, saying political squabbling threatened vital economic reforms and suspending its experiment with multiparty democracy.

The officers on Sunday named the armed forces chief of staff, Lieutenant Colonel Ibrahim Bare Mainassara, as leader of the mainly Muslim country and said their aim was to allow a fresh start and not to end democracy.

France, the former colonial power, condemned the coup and suspended economic and military aid.

The United States also condemned the coup, and a State Department spokesman said U.S. law would require the suspension of aid.

President Mahamane Ousmane and Prime Minister Hama Amadou, who had been locked in a prolonged power struggle, were both in detention after Saturday's coup, the second in West Africa this month after one in Sierra Leone.

A soldier and a presidential guard were killed and several soldiers wounded in gunfights that could be heard throughout the capital.

International telephone lines were still cut Sunday and the airport was closed.

But the capital was calm and the state radio said the new military leaders had banned all gatherings nationwide.

Officials in Benin said that Niger's partners in the Conseil d'Entente regional economic grouping — Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast and Togo — were planning to mediate.

Niger, an arid, landlocked state of 8 million people,became independent in 1960. It moved toward multiparty politics in 1990 after two decades of military rule and held elections in 1993.

(Reuters, AP)

Shell Admits Buying Arms For Nigerians

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — The Anglo-Dutch oil company Shell has admitted importing arms to Nigeria to equip police forces guarding the company's installations, the weekly Observer reported Sunday.

"Shell has purchased sidearms — handguns — on behalf of the Nigerian police force who guard Shell's facilities," said Eric Nickson, a spokesman for Shell International, quoted by the paper. But he said that the arms remained the property of the Nigerian police.

He said the practice was widely used by big companies with operations in Nigeria who need the surveillance of the local police.

But the paper quoted Lieutenant General Alani Akinrinade, a former chief of staff as saying that "the Nigerian police are well equipped and do not need anyone to import arms for them. There is no excuse for anyone to have a private army in Nigeria."

LANGUAGE

Laughter and Word Therapy

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Just as sex therapists believe that foreplay is a necessary stimulant, language therapists argue that wordplay arouses interest in the way we communicate.

(You didn't know I had hung out a shingle as a *language therapist*? If you can get a rubdown from a massage therapist, you can get a dressing-down from a language therapist. Job descriptions these days fit into two categories: therapists and providers. Grocers are split between *nutrition therapists* and *provision providers*. Writers who resist being called *content providers* are promptly dubbed *language therapists*.)

The example of parenthetical pyrotechnics in the paragraph above is a form of wordplay. Happily, such linguistic lollygagging is on the increase; we are surrounded by paronomaniacs, also known as punsters.

□

In punning, the homophonic trick is to use one sound to carry two meanings. Shakespeare begins "Richard III" with a play on *son/sun*: "Now is the winter of our discontent / Made glorious summer by this son of York." (Richard's father was the Duke of York, and his brother is Edward IV, whose badge depicts the sun.) The object of a pun is not to elicit gales of laughter; a silent internal smile will do, or even a small groan to pretend the wordplay is outrageous while the one who gets the point acknowledges its presence.

Puns probably began with plays on people's names. The most famous does not play in English: Jesus, in Matthew 16:18, renames Simon with "Thou art *Peter*" — in Greek, *Petros* — "and upon this *rock*" — in Greek, *petra* — "I will build my church." Two millennia later, plays on people's names are doing much better. The three closest aides to Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, Hy Grober of Teaneck, New Jersey, was the first to note, are called the *Peres troika*. Excruciating subtlety, verging on obscurantism, was demonstrated by a word maven (now language therapist) who asked rhetorically, "How can I be Saussure?" — an arcane reference to the great Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure. This was the same punster who headed an article about the highhanded tactics of Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, then the Saudi oil minister, "Yamani or Ya Life." When Stuart Ostrow, the theatrical producer, wrote an article about his mentor, Frank Loesser, for Theater Week, he recalled an aphorism (credited to Robert Browning and favored by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe) and sent the piece along with a note: "Loesser's more."

□

Most puns play on common nouns and verbs rather than names. The Bible is a good producer of twists: Hilaire Belloc took a line from Isaiah 1:18 — "though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow" — and based a couplet on it, ending with a pun: "When I am dead, I hope it may be said: / 'His sins were scarlet, but his books were read.'" Last week, Daniel Schorr of National Public Radio, reached back to a 1549 translation of the Lord's Prayer for "Forgive us our trespasses" to tell an audience, "Forgive us our press passes." (In the 1611 King James Version, this line is translated as "Forgive us our debts," which calls to mind the headline of a review, written by Frank S. Nugent of The New York Times, for a Clifford Odets drama: "Odets, Where Is Thy Sting?")

Amy Dalton, a publicist for a publisher that calls itself "HarperSanFrancisco" (run-ons may work for a publisher, but don't try it if you're a bank), caught my eye with a pitch for an anti-diet book, "Nothing to Lose." Her cover note began, "A waist is a terrible thing to mind." Not long ago, a publishing figure pseudonymed "A. Sock" wondered, "Could beating up on the distribution of the population in this country be characterized as an assault on the census?"

□

Punsters permeate the White House Press Room. When asked if President Clinton had spoken to congressional leaders in a conference call, Michael McCurry, the White House press secretary, said, "No, he called them serially." A killer reporter observed, "A serial caller."

Copy editors usually don't like puns. When Michael Molyneux, who was my copy editor for years, wrote about the newly designed New York subway token, he noted that in this era of fare cards "the token itself is becoming an endangered specie." He felt the pressure to change specie, "coin," to species, "kind, class," as in the fused phrase "endangered species." He won, but it was a struggle.

New York Times Service

DU PONT: *A Rich Eccentric Turns Violent on His 800-Acre Estate*

Continued from Page 1

The family's role in the corporation has greatly declined over the years as the company's stock became more widely held and outside directors and managers were brought in. Only two members serve on the board.

But the many du Pont descendants are still wealthy, some having created their own business empires, and 28 were listed in the 1995 Social Register.

Mr. du Pont's sister-in-law, Martha du Pont, said that he was a stockholder in the du Pont company.

"But he is one of many," she said. "No one in the du Pont family has controlling stock." She said that when she first met him, about three decades ago, "he was a very eccentric young man."

"But he also dealt with a lot of bad friends and drugs," she said. "He is a lot like Howard Hughes in that he has turned his back on his family and has isolated himself on his estate."

Wrestlers, coaches and neighbors described him as generous but eccentric. Some said that in recent years he had become increasingly erratic, delusional and distrustful. Dan Mayo, who wrestles for Mr. du Pont's team at Foxcatcher, said the heir had once asked him to remove his baseball cap because he felt Mr. Mayo was "hiding something under there or sending a signal." Mr. du Pont had lately begun carrying a pistol with him on the estate, Mr. Mayo said.

Greg Strobel, a wrestling coach at Lehigh University who coached at Foxcatcher for four years until last June, said he knew that Mr. du Pont had mood swings, but did not think he was dangerous. "I classified him as an eccentric," Mr. Strobel said. "I never thought he'd hurt anybody."

Dan Chaid, who coached and trained at the training center on Mr. du Pont's estate for eight years until October, recalled Mr. du Pont as a troubled man. He said that Mr. du Pont became convinced in 1993 that someone was in the walls of his home, spying on him.

'I classified him as an eccentric. I never thought he'd hurt anybody.'

Mr. Chaid said Mr. du Pont had admitted using cocaine and pain pills and had grown increasingly delusional.

The relationship ended on Oct. 12, Mr. Chaid said, after Mr. du Pont asked him to leave the Foxcatcher estate. While he was lifting weights, Mr. Chaid said, Mr. du Pont approached him, pointed an automatic rifle at his chest, uttered an obscenity, and said: "I want you off this farm."

Mr. Chaid said that he backed off, left the gym and called the police, telling them that Mr. du Pont was "sick" and needed help. The officers discounted his story, Mr. Chaid said, contending that Mr. du Pont was just a "little eccentric." Five days later, Mr. Chaid said, he moved to California.

The Associated Press reported that Gale Wenk du Pont, who was married to Mr. du Pont for a year in 1983-84, accused him in a 1985 lawsuit of choking her, threatening her with a knife and trying to push her out of his moving car.

More alarming incidents occurred in recent years, according to wrestlers who lived on the estate. Mr. Chaid said that last year Mr. du Pont drove his car into a pond on the estate and swam to shore while an international swimming official nearly drowned before being pulled from the submerged vehicle.

In Palo Alto, California, Phil Schultz, Mr. Schultz's father, said Saturday that he had told his son two years ago to leave the du Pont compound. "I really do think the man was paranoid and deeply in need of medical help," he said. "David felt the same thing but he was able to be helpful to him. He was a calming influence."

Mr. Schultz said Mr. du Pont demanded several times that David Schultz leave the estate.

"David had a way of just sloughing it off, like he could handle it," his father said.

Mr. Schultz's relationship with Mr. du Pont was "strong," Mr. Chaid said, even if many wrestlers felt uncomfortable around him. Mr. Chaid said he had recommended to Mr. Schultz that he and his family leave the estate because Mr. du Pont's mental state appeared to be deteriorating.

Many wrestlers stayed at the Foxcatcher estate, Mr. Chaid said, because the training facilities and financial support were too attractive to relinquish. Elite wrestlers received $1,000 a month or more in training expenses, they said. About eight to 12 wrestlers lived and trained on the estate at any given time.

"I tried to tell him, but I think everyone was trying to hang until after the Olympic year," Mr. Chaid said of Mr. Schultz.

John E. du Pont had a special ardor for wrestling. His family disapproved, calling it a sport for "ruffians," he told The Philadelphia Inquirer in 1991.

Nevertheless, he established a wrestling program at Villanova University in 1986. After the program folded two years later after a series of disagreements involving Mr. du Pont, his coaches and Villanova officials, he became a prominent sponsor of the national free-style wrestling federation in 1989, donating up to $500,000 a year through last June.

TENSIONS: *India Test Adds to Regional Strife*

Continued from Page 1

activity" for both sides along the Line of Control, as the cease-fire line is known.

Pakistan and India have fought two wars over the Kashmir region since 1949, when the region was divided between the two countries at the end of British rule over the Asian subcontinent.

Both countries have thousands of troops deployed along the border and border clashes are frequent.

As for the missile test, India said it successfully tested a longer-range version of the surface-to-surface Prithvi missile Saturday by launching it from a test site on the Orissa coast, 150 miles into the Bay of Bengal.

"All the mission objectives were fully met," a Defense Ministry spokesman said.

It was the 15th test of the indigenously developed, liquid-fueled missile since Feb. 22, 1988, but the first to boost the range beyond 100 miles.

The United States has urged India not to deploy the Prithvi, saying it would hurt, not help, Indian security.

Earlier this month, a Pentagon spokesman, Kenneth Bacon, said, "We think that deployment of this medium-range missile would go in the wrong direction and create new tensions, rather than to reduce tensions in what is arguably one of the most dangerous, least stable areas of the world right now." *(LAT, AFP, Reuters)*

TEST: *Keeping Options Open, France Studies New Nuclear Blast*

Continued from Page 1

mitted. The French government acknowledged last Tuesday that radioactive elements like iodine 131 have often leaked into the lagoon at Mururoa, one of the two atolls in French Polynesia where it conducts nulcear tests.

But it insisted that the quantities were so small that they posed no threat to the environment.

However, Gareth Evans, the Australian foreign minister, said Sunday that the admission by France of some iodine leakage was disconcerting.

Iodine 131 can cause cancer when ingested by humans.

Mr. Evans said that any radioactive leakage, whatever the amounts involved, "must be a source of concern because of the potential to get into the food chain" and affect human health.

Another Australian official said that the French admission was an indication that at Mururoa "direct pathways exist to carry radioactive material to the environment." According to press accounts of a confidential report by the French Defense Ministry, an accident in 1979 in which a nuclear weapon with a yield of 150,000 tons was detonated only 400 meters below the surface of Mururoa's lagoon, instead of at 800 meters, caused serious damage to one side of the atoll.

Since then, French authorities have staged their biggest blasts at Fangataufa.

The Defense Ministry in Paris said that the test conducted on Saturday was equivalent to less than 120,000 tons of conventional explosives, about six times as powerful as the atom bomb dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima in 1945. The previous largest blast in the current series was on Oct. 2. It was rated at less than 100,000 tons and also staged at Fangataufa.

Some scientists and environmental groups assert that the underground fracturing at Mururoa is far more extensive than France has admitted. But the French government has so far allowed only limited investigation of the test sites by outside experts.

South Pacific countries issued a declaration in August calling on France to provide access by the international community to the test sites and to all French scientific data, so that an independent and comprehensive assessment could be made of the effects of testing.

They also asked France to accept full and exclusive responsibility for any adverse impacts from its nuclear testing on the South Pacific environment and people.

Paul Keating, the Australian prime minister, said Sunday that "if, as the French government claims, it seeks to retain a role in the South Pacific, then it must respond positively to the demands of the nations which it would call neighbors and friends."

Israel and Oman Agree To Establish Trade Ties

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Israel and Oman have signed an agreement to exchange trade representations, an official said.

The ceremony took place in the Omani capital Muscat, on Saturday, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. It will be Israel's first trade representation in the Gulf.

BOOKS

PRIMARY COLORS: A Novel of Politics

By Anonymous. 366 pages. $24. Random House.

Reviewed by
Michiko Kakutani

IT becomes clear quickly that "Primary Colors," the rollicking new satire by the coy, media-savvy author Anonymous, is loosely modeled on Robert Penn Warren's classic "All the King's Men."

Once again, we are given the tale of a Southern politician's rise to power, narrated by one of his young disciples. Once again, we are asked to contemplate the moral compromises made in the world of politics.

Anonymous, however, is no Robert Penn Warren. And Anonymous's Southern pol, Jack Stanton, is no Willie Stark; he's a cartoon version of Bill Clinton. And therein lies both the fascination and disappointment of this novel.

To be sure, "Primary Colors" gives the reader an entertaining, inside and often very funny look at the daily workings of a political campaign, a look underscored by the decision of the author, presumably a political operative or reporter, to keep his name a secret.

But for all its humor and keenly observed descriptions, the novel appeals to our gossip radar rather than our literary instincts. We keep reading not because of the originality of the story or its emotional power, but because we've been made to feel we're getting an inside look at the 1992 Clinton run for the White House, and because we're interested in the author's knowing (and sometimes very wicked) descriptions of characters who are closely modeled on real-life politicians, reporters and campaign personnel.

The author uses the guise of fiction to say things (indeed, to fabricate things) about the Clinton campaign that could never be published as journalism: As in an Oliver Stone film, the real and the ersatz are combined in a sexy but disingenuous stew. All of which might lead the reader to suspect that the author is really a Republican mole.

The novel's relationship to reality might best be described as willfully coquettish. At times it shamelessly re-embroiders events familiar from the morning papers (for instance, turning Gennifer Flowers into a vixen named Cashmere McLeod); at other times, it shamelessly invents incidents that play upon our knowledge of the news (translating Vince Foster's suicide into that of a campaign worker, for example). The result is a clever, fizzy book that engages our attention the same way a Warhol painting of Marilyn Monroe does: It masquerades as a copy of real life while colorizing reality and winking at its impersonation.

The narrator of "Primary Colors" is one Henry Burton, a bright young man who becomes Jack Stanton's deputy campaign manager. Henry is supposed to be black, preppy and well read: He's always cracking open books by Doris Lessing and Alice Munro when he has a bit of down time. Henry's actual role in the Stanton campaign, however, remains peculiarly vague. While he's a wonderfully chatty observer, he never seems to be doing much work; he feels more like a fly-on-the-wall eavesdropper than a participant in the events he is describing.

Henry's boss is such a Clinton clone that the reader is constantly running back and forth between the two, noting similarities and the rare deviation. Like Clinton, Stanton is a natural politician: at his best on the campaign trail, meeting potential voters, listening to their problems and feeling their pain. Stanton loves to eat, loves to talk, loves policy, loves the daily bump and grind of politics. "You've gotta know," says an ex-girlfriend, "that Jack can't stand not being loved."

Stanton's wife, Susan, a lawyer who wears her hair with a hair band, bears a similar relationship to Hillary Rodham Clinton. She's smart and tough and skilled at the rigors of campaigning. When allegations about her husband's infidelity surface, she helps salvage the campaign by standing by her man on television.

As for the other characters in "Primary Colors," they're a colorful lot of buffoons, egotists, hustlers and eccentrics, some of whom bear more than a passing resemblance to real-life individuals.

There's Lawrence Harris, a sort of Paul Tsongas stand-in, who gives Stanton a run for his money in New Hampshire despite lingering questions about his fragile health. And there's Orlando Ozio, the governor of New York — read Mario Cuomo — whose on-again-off-again campaign has won him the nickname "Oscillating Ozio."

The Stanton campaign staff includes a James Carville-like consultant who's "an explosive talker, though not always comprehensible — all honks and bleats, mutters and half-swallowed imprecations."

It is typical of this novel that it wants to have it both ways: like "Oscillating Ozio" with his on-and-off campaign, like Jack Stanton who waffles on the issues, the narrator of "Primary Colors" is never really forced to make — and stick to — a commitment. In that, the author of this novel him-or-herself stands revealed as a consummate politician.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• **Marco Brueschweiler,** president of the Thailand Chefs' Association in Bangkok, is reading *"Thailand the Beautiful Cookbook"* by Panurat Poladitmontri and Judy Lew.

"The art of cookbook writing is to make cooking look easy. This one is well done. It's basic cooking without difficult explanations."

(Jocelyn Gecker, IHT)



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

EUROPE has long been ahead of North America in its ability to stage invitational events restricted to world-class players and providing substantial cash prizes. The first in 1996 was the Volmac World Top tournament.

Zia Mahmood and Michael Rosenberg of Manhattan were trying to retain the title they won in 1995, as were Canadian players George Mittleman and Fred Gitelman who were part of the team that won the silver medals last year.

Gitelman, trading on the favorable vulnerability, chose an opening psychic bid with the West hand shown in the diagram. This gave his opponents a vicious bidding problem. Instead of playing seven hearts, six hearts or six no-trump from the North position, all easy to make as the cards lie, they reached six clubs from the South side.

Gitelman led his partner's spade suit putting South to the test. He chose to finesse in spades, losing to the king, and had to lose a trump trick subsequently for down one.

It was obvious that West's opening had been psychic and that East held spade length.

The spade finesse was therefore virtually hopeless and South should have tried a long shot. He could have taken the ace of spades, cashed the A-K of clubs and played hearts. He would then have been able to discard his spade loser, since the trump winner and the heart length are in the same defender's hand.

NORTH
♠ A Q 9
♡ A K 8 5 4
◇ A K 10
♣ J 3

WEST (D)
♠ 4 2
♡ 6 3 2
◇ J 7 5 3 2
♣ 10 7 4

EAST
♠ K 10 8 7 6 5
♡ 10 9
◇ Q 8 4
♣ Q 8

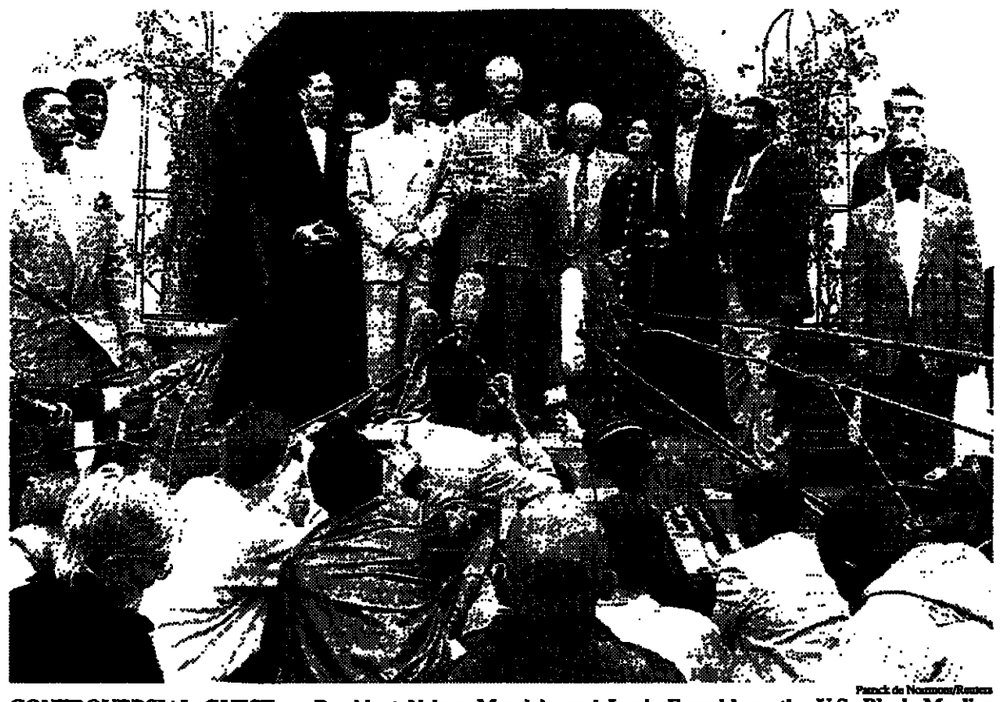
SOUTH
♠ J 3
♡ Q J 7
◇ 9 8
♣ A K 9 8 5 2

North and South were vulnerable.
The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ♡	Dbl.	1 ♠	3 ♣
Pass	3 ♡	Pass	3 N.T.
Pass	4 ♣	Pass	4 N.T.
Pass	5 ♣	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the spade four.

INTERNATIONAL



Patrick de Noirmont/Reuters

CONTROVERSIAL GUEST — President Nelson Mandela and Louis Farrakhan, the U.S. Black Muslim leader, meeting the press in Johannesburg. Mr. Farrakhan said he agreed with Mr. Mandela's "nonracialism."

Ethiopian Jews Riot in Jerusalem

Israeli Officials Had Dumped Donated Blood, Fearing AIDS

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Thousands of Ethiopian Jews clashed with riot police outside the prime minister's office Sunday in a violent protest over the revelation that blood they donated was being secretly dumped out of fear that it was contaminated with AIDS.

Israeli officials said the blood had been accepted from Ethiopian donors and then surreptitiously dumped in order not to stigmatize them in public. The realization that their blood had been rejected seemed to unleash a pent-up sense of humiliation and discrimination among Israel's 60,000 Ethiopian Jews, an ancient branch of the Jewish people who were brought to Israel in two highly publicized airlifts in 1984-85 and 1991.

"Our blood is as red as yours and we are just as Jewish as you are," proclaimed one of many banners in throng of about 10,000 black Jews that ranged from elderly men and women in traditional Ethiopian dress to youths in jeans and baseball caps. "Apartheid in Israel," proclaimed another.

Vastly outnumbered by demonstrators who converged on the government building from all over Israel in dozens of buses and began pushing their way toward the entrance, the police first turned water cannon, then tear gas on the protesters.

That inflamed the crowd, and a new attempt by the police to push the protesters back from the building suddenly filled the air with rocks, flailing banners, screams, tear gas and rubber bullets. When the rioting subsided, several policemen were reported seriously injured, all cars in the vicinity of the prime minister's office had smashed windows, the ground was littered with rocks, and both police and demonstrators seemed equally stunned by the violence.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who was meeting with a delegation of Ethiopian Jewish leaders when the worst clashes broke out, condemned the rioting but promised to establish a committee to look into their grievances.

The report about the blood, first published in the daily newspaper Ma'ariv, was followed by an explanation from blood-collection officials that they did not use blood from Ethiopian immigrants because of a relatively high rate of HIV infections among them — 520 among 60,000 immigrants, compared to 800 AIDs carriers in the rest of the population of 5 million.

But instead of simply refusing to take the blood, the officials said they decided to dispose of it quietly, so that the Ethiopian Jews, and especially soldiers, would not be stigmatized in public. Most blood in Israel is donated in the army, with whole military units giving together.

For the Ethiopians, the revelation came as a blow. "I've never seen them so hurt and angry," said an Israeli teacher who has long worked with Ethiopians.

The report came on the heels of a suicide of an Ethiopian soldier, the latest of as many as 20 suicides over the past two years among Ethiopian Jewish recruits that apparently resulted from their difficulty in adjusting to the rough and unfamiliar world of the army.

The suicides, in turn, contributed to a sense, especially among young Ethiopian Jews, that they were being systematically patronized and often racially discriminated against in a land they believed to be their own.

Bosnian Foes Claim Most Prisoners Have Been Released

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Scores of prisoners were set free on Sunday, and Bosnia's former battlefield foes claimed that they had emptied their jails of war prisoners as called for by the peace plan that ended 42 months of fighting.

With hundreds released Saturday, it appeared that most of the prisoners held before the weekend had been set free by Sunday. Some were held back, as permitted by the Dayton peace accords, on suspicion of war crimes.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, which oversaw the releases, did not confirm the rival sides had fully complied with the plan, nine days after the Jan. 19 deadline to do so.

"There are still people on the list of 900 who have not been released yet," said Pierre Krahenbuhl of the Red Cross's office in Banja Luka, the Serbian city in the north. He could not say how many remained in detention.

Pierre Gauthier, the Red Cross spokesman, said the Bosnian government freed 76 more Serbian prisoners Sunday to add to about 380 released by the Muslim and Croatian factions on Saturday.

For their part, the Bosnian Serbs on Sunday brought 74 prisoners from Foca and Vlasenica in eastern Bosnia to Sarajevo airport, where the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Red Cross have been organizing the handover.

Dragan Bulajic, head of the Bosnian Serbian Prisoner Exchange Commission, told reporters that the Serbs were holding back three prisoners who had been due for release because they were scheduled to face investigation for alleged war crimes.

Mr. Gauthier said earlier that the Serbs had freed 10 or 11 Croats late Saturday or early Sunday.

Mr. Gauthier also said that the government was expected to free a handful of Serbs held in the eastern enclave of Gorazde.

The 76 Serbian prisoners were taken from Travnik in central Bosnia to Koprivna near Sanski Most in the northwest and freed.

The Muslim-led government, their Croatian allies and the Serbs have all come under strong pressure from mediators and aid donors to free prisoners.

(AP, AFP, Reuters, NYT)

CRIMES: *The Hague Tribunal Faces Problems That Could Undermine Its Ability to Bring Suspects to Justice*

Continued from Page 1

relatively small fish.

Arrested in Germany in 1994, he is charged with the deportation of Muslim civilians to the Omarska camp near Prijedor in northwestern Bosnia and the rape and murder of prisoners there.

Mr. Goldstone said he made clear from the moment he agreed to be the chief prosecutor that he would eventually have to leave to resume his position on the newly formed South African Constitutional Court.

But in the last few days Mr. Goldstone has said he would consider staying on if a successor was not found.

Some supporters of the tribunal say they were concerned about whether a replacement could be found who had as much symbolic value as Mr. Goldstone and who could also pass muster at the UN Security Council, which must approve any appointee. It took more than six months to find Mr. Goldstone after Russia and Muslim countries scuttled other possibilities.

A Serbian attorney, Srdja Popovic, said it was important for Mr. Goldstone to continue if there was to be any hope of getting the Serbian government to cooperate.

"Milosevic doesn't care about The Hague because he doesn't think it will happen," said Mr. Popovic, a lawyer who defended members of the Milosevic government before falling out of favor and being forced into exile in the United States. "If Mr. Goldstone goes, it will be another signal for Milosevic not to worry."

The key to getting Serbia to arrest and extradite its suspects, according to lawyers and diplomats, is to convince Croatia to do so first. But Croatian officials complain that it is unfair to pressure them without doing the same to the Serbs.

"Milosevic will never cooperate unless Tudjman does," said Kenneth Roth, the executive director of Human Rights Watch, an organization based in New York. "If the West's golden boy doesn't cooperate, why should Milosevic?"

Mr. Roth said Washington and Western Europe had leverage on Mr. Tudjman, who has good relations with Germany and Washington and is eager to be admitted to European institutions.

The Croatian deputy foreign minister, Ivan Simonovic, said in an interview that Croatia "wants to cooperate" but that his government was not satisfied that equal pressure was being put on Serbia to surrender its indicted suspects.

Meantime, Belgrade continues to stonewall the tribunal, Mr. Goldstone said. A meeting between the president of the tribunal, Judge Antonio Cassesse of Italy, and Serbian officials in Belgrade last Tuesday apparently failed to gain any important result.

On Thursday, however, Bosnian Serbian leaders, apparently under pressure from Mr. Milosevic, said they would allow international investigators to visit mass grave sites in their territory.

Belgrade has ignored requests to arrest the Bosnian Serbian leaders, Ratko Mladic and Radovan Karadzic, both indicted on charges of genocide for the killing of thousands of Muslim civilians at Srebrenica, tribunal officials said.

Even on simpler matters, such as allowing the tribunal to open a liaison office in Belgrade, the Milosevic government has balked. Belgrade has also refused to pressure Bosnian Serbian officials to permit the court-appointed defense attorney for Mr. Tadic, the only indicted suspect to be arrested, to go to the site of the Omarska camp.

That was a ploy to frustrate the tribunal, lawyers said. If Mr. Tadic's lawyer cannot visit the site, the trial will not be able to go ahead in March as scheduled.

Tribunal officials insist that one of the reasons the list of indicted looks lopsided — no Muslims are on it — is that investigators have been denied access to Serbian witnesses of atrocities committed by Muslims.

"I cannot say that we have ever received or are we receiving the cooperation we are entitled to from the government of Serbia and Montenegro," Mr. Goldstone said at NATO headquarters this month. "Nothing has changed since the Dayton agreement, even though it commits the signatories to help detain indicted war criminals and insure their speedy transfer to the international court in The Hague."

If Serbia does not cooperate, the Dayton agreement stipulates that international economic sanctions can be reimposed. Diplomats said that if Croatia did not cooperate it would be barred from the Western financial and political institutions it hopes to join.

As for Mr. Mladic and Mr. Karadzic, the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John Shalikashvili, has strongly opposed having U.S. soldiers arrest them, an official close to the tribunal said.

Spooked by the deaths of 18 U.S. soldiers who were killed while trying to capture a warlord during the U.S. mission in Somalia, General Shalikashvili is reported by Washington officials to be adamant on the issue.

The arrests of popular Bosnian Serb leaders or even rank-and-file officers could bring retaliation against NATO forces, Pentagon officials have said.

When he was in Washington, Mr. Goldstone tried to clarify what the tribunal would be getting from an offer from Defense Secretary William J. Perry to provide electronic intercepts made by intelligence agencies during the war.

Such conversations, especially between Serbian commanders, could provide corroboration for witness testimony.

But a U.S. official who has access to the intelligence on Bosnia said that promises by the CIA in December to provide more satellite imagery and intercepts "still had a way to go to make it work."

To obtain evidence against Mr. Milosevic, the tribunal's prosecutor's office has suggested that the most likely route is through an associate "spilling the beans."

"My impression is that the tribunal has not forgotten about Milosevic but I don't think he is the highest priority now," said a Western diplomat.

Mr. Milosevic's cooperation on sensitive issues like bringing Serbian-held Sarajevo suburbs under Bosnian government control and insuring Bosnian Serbian military compliance is needed in these early stages of the peace agreement.

SHUTTLE: *10 Years After the Challenger Disaster, the Risks of Manned Space Flight Still Haven't Gone Away*

Continued from Page 1

said in a statement prepared for the disaster's 10th anniversary. "But human beings have always taken great risks to reap great rewards."

One imponderable is the political repercussions of another disaster, with experts split on whether the shuttles would survive to fly again or be retired as dangerously obsolete.

"I think we're over the period of political vulnerability, where an accident would pull the plug," said Lori B. Garver, executive director of the National Space Society, a private group that promotes space exploration.

Another imponderable is how deep budget cuts might be. In the past five years, the shuttle's annual budget has dropped from more than $4 billion to $3 billion, and the main contractor work force has shrunk from 34,000 to 24,000 employees, even while the spaceships do roughly the same work, flying seven or eight times annually. In the next few years, plans call for the program's budget and ranks to shrink an additional 10 percent.

Jose Garcia, a veteran manager at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida, where Challenger was launched, wrote a letter to President Bill Clinton in August to warn that the dollar squeeze was eviscerating the launching team and hastening another disaster.

"In their misguided attempt to economize," he said, "they have lost sight of what keeps the shuttle safe."

But many experts see the astronomical costs of running the $65 billion fleet of shuttles as a drag on innovation at NASA.

Bryan D. O'Connor, director of the shuttle program at NASA beadquarters in Washington and a former astronaut, said the pressures were tolerable and that the winged spaceships were safer than before because of repairs as well as intangibles, like better communication among team members. But he added that the federal cost-cutting drive and the political war surrounding it were major distractions. All last week, NASA workers were unsure whether their agency would be financed and whether they would be back at work on Monday.

Most analysts agree that the Challenger disaster was partly rooted in a push to make the shuttle fleet pay for itself by carrying lots of government, scientific and commercial payloads. The program made its debut in 1981, flew nine missions in 1985 and had plans for at least 24 a year by 1990. But on Jan. 28, 1986, Challenger began its last flight, the 25th shuttle mission. It roared off the launching pad at 11:38 A.M. with a crew of six astronauts as well as Christa McAuliffe, a high school teacher who was to give school lessons from space.

The explosion 73 seconds later was eventually determined to be the result of a leaky 15-story booster rocket that ignited the spaceship and its tons of highly flammable hydrogen fuel. A pair of boosters, mounted on either side of the shuttle, assist the spacecraft into orbit on each flight.

During a two-year hiatus in missions, engineers made repairs to hundreds of systems that in retrospect were judged unsafe, especially the solid-fueled boosters and the liquid-fueled main shuttle engines, which work at dangerously high heats, pressures and speeds.

NASA, prodded by federal authorities, also sought more realistic risk estimates. Before the explosion, agency officials regularly put the chance of disaster at 1 flight in 100,000, close to the 1-in-1 million odds often associated with commercial airline flights.

By 1988, when shuttle flights resumed, the risk of catastrophic failure during the ascent to orbit was estimated at 1 in 78, analogous to a hazard over the entire mission of roughly 1 in 50.

As the agency continued to spend money for repairs, and did more thorough risk analyses, safety was seen as enhanced. A NASA study by Science Applications International Corp. last year put the chance of catastrophic failure at between 1 in 76 and 1 in 230 missions, with 1 in 145 the most probable number.

While reliability is rising, the study concluded, "the risk of at least one more catastrophic failure is substantial" before the shuttles are retired sometime in the 21st century.

The shuttles now carry into space no major commercial or military payloads, which were banned after the accident and instead were put on unmanned rockets. In large measure, pressure to defray shuttle costs by carrying lots of payloads, which contributed to the disaster, is gone. But in its place is a barrage of new demands as the government seeks to cut costs and as shuttles become a linchpin for an international space station that is meant to symbolize a new era of post-Cold War harmony.

After hearing testimony from private and NASA experts, Representative F. James Sensenbrenner Jr., a Wisconsin Republican who chairs the House space subcommittee, said, "We're not sure that safety has not been compromised."

The screws could tighten further as NASA moves to privatize the shuttle fleet, putting virtually every aspect of its operation in the hands of the United Space Alliance. The new contractor, based in Houston, is a unit of Rockwell International Corp., the shuttle's maker, and Lockheed Martin Corp., a major shuttle contractor.

The idea of a single contractor was endorsed last February as a cost-cutting device by a NASA panel headed by Chris Kraft, a former director of NASA's Johnson Space Center in Houston.

"The Challenger incident created a safety environment in NASA that is duplicative and expensive," the Kraft panel reported. "Safety is one of those terms that can be used to hide behind and prevent necessary change and innovation."

Such sentiments gall many private analysts. "We seem to be lapsing back into a lot of the bad old practices that contributed to the accident," said John E. Pike, head of space policy for the Federation of American Scientists, a private group in Washington.

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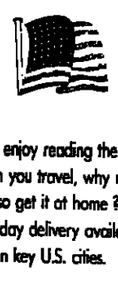
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CAREERS

After Congratulations and a Pink Slip, a New Virginia Mother Goes to Court

By Martha M. Hamilton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Lisa Bailey was pregnant with her daughter, Ashley, her boss at Scott-Gallaher Inc. in Coverdale, Virginia, had something other than congratulations in mind, according to a lawsuit she filed.

While she was home during a doctor-ordered leave because of complications related to the pregnancy, she was fired. Six weeks after Ashley was born, her boss, Ron Scott, told her, according to documents in the court case, that she lost her job "because she was no longer dependable since she had delivered a child; that Bailey's place was at home with her child; that babies get sick sometimes and Bailey would have to miss work to care for her child, and that he needed someone more dependable."

That description of what happened went unchallenged — and unproven, according to an attorney for the company — in the eventual decision on Ms. Bailey's case.

A state court judge in Roanoke, Virginia, ruled Ms. Bailey had not been wrongfully fired. The dismissal was acceptable under Virginia laws covering "employment at will" — jobs that are not protected by a union contract, according to Circuit Court Judge Clifford R. Weckstein.

Although Virginia law says "at will" workers cannot be fired based on their sex, the judge ruled Virginia's legislature has not spelled out specifically that firing a woman because she is pregnant or has given birth constitutes sex discrimination.

"Enlightened public policy might very well prohibit the sort of actions about which Bailey complains in this case," the judge wrote. "It is not the place of the judiciary, however, to adopt and articulate public policy of this sort," he said, but rather is up to the General Assembly.

The ruling means that "becoming pregnant or giving birth is grounds for termination of employment in Virginia," said Ms. Bailey's attorney, Terry N. Grimes. Mr. Grimes said he expected Ms. Bailey would appeal.

To some attorneys familiar with the origins of the Pregnancy Discrimination Act, adopted by Congress in 1978, it sounds like a blast from the past.

"I think this decision is, unfortunately, 20 years behind the times and will have a hard time being upheld upon appeal," said Helen Norton, director of equal-opportunity programs for the Women's Legal Defense Fund.

The Pregnancy Discrimination Act, which Congress adopted to clarify that pregnancy should be included in the definition of illegal sex discrimination, excluded small employers such as the Roanoke-area heavy-equipment leasing company for which Ms. Bailey worked. Some states have amended their fair-employment laws specifically to make pregnancy discrimination illegal — but not Virginia.

"Is it fair to small employers, where federal statutes expressly exclude them from coverage because they are so small, then to turn around and — on the basis of something so nebulous as public policy — potentially saddle them with a liability that could wipe out their business?" said Clinton S. Morse, who represented Scott-Gallaher.

"Do I think that small employers ought to be allowed to discriminate on the basis of pregnancy?" he asked. "My only rejoinder there is that I certainly would understand if the legislature wanted to pass a specific statute that prohibited that."

That would at least make clear to small employers what the rules of the game are, he said.

Ron Scott, president of Scott-Gallaher, said it was not sex discrimination, but declined to discuss the case further. "I'm just taking a lot of licks, but I can't comment on it," he said.

As Ms. Bailey's case demonstrates, claims of pregnancy discrimination have not disappeared because of laws intended to prohibit it. Complaints of pregnancy discrimination filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission have been creeping up — from 3,000 in fiscal 1991 to 4,191 in fiscal 1995.

Most of the complaints involve a firing, according to Elaine Herskowitz, senior attorney adviser with the commission's office of legal counsel. She said 66 percent of all pregnancy discrimination complaints involved claims that women were dismissed illegally, compared with 47 percent of all discrimination charges.

Even so, pregnancy discrimination nowadays often takes more subtle forms, said Donna R. Lenhoff, general counsel of the Women's Legal Defense Fund. For instance, a male manager may assume a pregnant worker will want to return to work part-time, without consulting the worker.

"I think it often takes the form of a more subtle 'mommy track,'" she said. "I think in general those prejudices have not been eradicated but have gone underground somewhat. People alter their expectations of new mothers as opposed to new fathers."

■ Women Sue Over Advancement

Twelve women employees of Publix Super Markets Inc. have filed a sex discrimination suit against the Florida company, charging the chain routinely denied women promotion to management positions, Reuters reported from Tampa.

A U.S. District judge heard the arguments Friday on whether to grant class-action status to the lawsuit.

The current and former Publix employees contend the Lakeland, Florida supermarket chain routinely denied women promotion to management positions by steering them to deli, bakery and check-out positions, which are not on the advancement track.

Publix says the suit is part of a long campaign by the United Food and Commercial Workers Union to sign up Publix employees. On Jan. 16, a U.S. district court in Washington ordered the union to give Publix documents allegedly detailing the union's assistance to the plaintiffs.

Nearly 200 women have signed statements alleging they were denied jobs or promotions because of their gender.

The women's attorneys told the court sex discrimination by Publix is widespread. Company lawyers said the women's charges were isolated and should not be certified as a class action.

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Austrian Schilling

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
212 Austria	5¾	12/14/00	103.3500	5.4400

Belgian Franc

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
136 Belgium	6½	03/31/05	101.7300	6.3900
186 Belgium	10	08/02/00	120.4300	8.3000
197 Belgium	7	04/29/99	107.9500	6.4800
238 Belgium 15	6¾	05/25/97	104.3846	6.4700

Canadian Dollar

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
166 Ontario	7½	01/19/06	101.0000	7.4300

Danish Krone

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
5 Denmark	8	03/15/06	107.1400	7.4700
8 Denmark	9	11/15/00	112.8800	7.9700
12 Denmark	9	11/15/98	109.7800	8.2000
16 Denmark	7	08/15/97	103.7000	6.7500
20 Denmark	8	11/15/01	108.8600	7.3500
23 Denmark	7	12/15/04	101.0300	6.9300
30 Denmark	8	05/15/03	108.6500	7.3600
46 Denmark	7	11/10/24	91.1000	7.6800
51 Denmark	6	12/10/99	102.0500	5.8800
97 Denmark	9	11/15/96	103.3500	8.7100
114 Denmark T-bills	zero	07/01/96	98.2766	4.1000
127 Denmark	7	02/15/98	104.4500	6.7000
160 Denmark	zero	04/01/96	98.4037	9.0200
193 Denmark T-bills	zero	10/01/96	97.1770	4.2300
219 Nykredit Bank	7	10/01/26	90.9000	7.7000
246 Denmark	6¼	02/10/97	101.8000	6.1400
249 Denmark	10	11/15/96	104.1000	9.6100

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Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
1 Germany	6	01/05/06	101.6200	5.9000
2 Germany	5¾	08/22/00	105.2600	5.4600
3 Germany	6½	10/14/05	105.1850	6.1800
4 Germany	8	01/21/02	114.6400	6.9800
6 Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	107.8950	6.3700
9 Germany	5⅞	05/15/00	105.6900	5.5600
10 Germany	6¼	01/04/24	95.7800	6.5300
11 Germany	6½	03/15/00	107.9900	6.0200
13 Germany	8¼	09/20/01	115.9400	7.1200
14 Germany	7⅜	01/03/05	111.2300	6.6300
15 Germany	8¾	08/20/01	118.3440	7.3900
17 Germany	8	07/22/02	114.9500	6.9600
18 Germany	9	10/20/00	118.0600	7.6200
19 Treuhand	5	01/14/99	103.1600	4.8500
24 Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	111.9600	6.7000
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38 Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	103.9400	6.0100
39 Germany	7½	11/11/04	112.1500	6.6900
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41 Germany	6¾	09/15/99	108.6200	6.2100
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48 Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	107.0367	6.3100
52 Germany	6	02/20/98	104.7660	5.7300
53 Germany	6⅜	05/20/98	105.8750	6.0200
54 Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	105.4200	5.8100
55 Germany	7	12/22/97	106.3100	6.5800
56 Germany	6¾	04/22/03	107.7900	6.2600
57 Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	110.2200	6.4600
58 Germany	8	03/20/97	105.2000	7.6000
59 Treuhand	5	12/17/98	103.1983	4.8500
60 Treuhand	7⅜	12/02/02	111.4200	6.6200
61 Germany	8	09/22/97	107.2000	7.4600
65 Germany	5¾	08/20/98	104.8400	5.4800
66 Germany	6	09/15/03	103.2471	5.8100
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194 Germany	6⅛	03/20/98	105.0900	5.8300
199 Germany	5½	05/20/97	102.7200	5.3500
201 World Bank	7⅛	04/12/05	108.1000	6.5900
204 Germany	6⅛	07/21/97	103.8900	5.9000
205 Germany	7⅛	11/21/96	103.0400	6.9100
208 Germany	5¾	02/20/97	102.5200	5.6100
209 Germany	7	10/20/99	109.2000	6.4100
214 Hypothekenbk	6¼	07/03/00	102.6440	6.0900
222 Austria	6½	01/10/24	96.6200	6.7300
232 Germany	8½	03/20/96	100.6950	8.4400
235 Treuhand	5.82	12/14/00	96.9850	6.0000
240 Germany	3¾	09/30/04	99.3625	3.7741

Dutch Guilder

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
21 Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	105.6500	5.9200
26 Netherlands	6	01/15/06	101.3000	5.9200
63 Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	107.0000	6.3100
83 Netherlands	7	03/15/99	108.2500	6.4700
89 Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	101.1500	5.6800
94 Netherlands	7	06/15/05	108.7000	6.4400
98 Netherlands	9	05/15/00	116.90	7.7000
110 EIB	6	01/24/06	100.4200	5.9700
112 Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	114	6.8000
121 Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	106.5000	6.1000
123 Netherlands	6¾	02/15/99	107.4500	6.2800
124 Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	116.3000	7.3100
130 Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	118¼	7.4000
134 Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	111.9500	6.7000
137 Netherlands	7	02/15/03	109.5000	6.3900
139 Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	106.1000	6.1300
146 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/07	117¾	7.0100
151 Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	110¾	6.5500
162 Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	110.1000	6.8100
168 Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	111.90	6.7000
180 Netherlands	8¼	09/15/07	117.9500	6.9900
196 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/02	116.1500	7.1000
200 Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	119.6500	7.1000
237 Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	116.45	7.0800

ECU

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
62 UK T-note	5¼	01/21/97	100.5000	5.2200
68 France BTAN	5	03/16/99	99.6800	5.0200
70 France OAT	9½	04/25/00	114.3525	8.3100
75 France BTAN	7½	03/16/97	103.1400	7.2700
76 France OAT	7½	04/25/05	105.2500	7.1300
87 France OAT	6	04/25/04	96.5183	6.2200
91 UK T-note	8	01/27/98	106.0000	7.5500
92 France BTAN	7¼	03/16/98	104.9000	6.9100
95 UK T-note	5	01/26/99	99.7500	5.0100
107 France OAT	6¾	04/25/02	103.0650	6.5500
142 Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	113¾	8.0200
148 France OAT	10	02/26/01	117.5900	8.5000
181 France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	109.3250	7.5500
183 UK Tbills	zero	04/11/96	99.0108	4.4700
184 Credit Foncier	8⅜	03/17/04	99.2500	8.4400
192 UK Tbills	zero	07/11/96	97.9661	4.5400
220 Italy	9¼	03/07/11	112¼	8.2400

Finnish Markka

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
175 Finland	9½	03/15/04	114.6239	8.2900
241 Finland	10	09/15/01	116.8801	8.5600

French Franc

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
86 France BTAN	7	10/12/00	106.5500	6.5700
99 France BTAN	7¼	08/12/97	103.8500	6.9800
152 France OAT	8½	11/25/02	114.2700	7.4400
157 France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/98	102.0800	5.6300
163 France OAT	6	10/25/25	87.0000	6.9000
164 France OAT	7¾	10/25/05	110.2900	7.0300
173 France BTAN	7	11/12/99	106.2400	6.5900
185 France BTAN	8	05/12/98	106.8700	7.4900
195 France OAT	5½	04/25/04	95.6500	5.7500
216 France BTAN	7¾	04/12/00	109.0000	7.1100
217 France OAT SP	zero	04/25/23	13.9200	7.5000
218 France OAT	8½	04/25/23	118	7.2000
221 France OAT	8¼	02/27/04	113.3800	7.2800
243 France OAT	8⅛	05/25/99	109.2000	7.4400

Italian Lira

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
198 Italy	10½	11/01/00	103.8700	10.1100
202 Italy	10½	04/01/00	103.4500	10.1500
228 Italy	9½	12/01/99	100.2900	9.4700

Japanese Yen

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
176 World Bank	5¼	03/20/02	114⅞	4.5700
223 World Bank	4½	06/20/00	110¾	4.0600
226 Italy	3½	06/20/01	104.1250	3.3600
239 World Bank	4¾	12/20/04	113	4.2000
247 Italy	4½	06/08/15	102.1250	4.4100

Portuguese Escudo

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
149 Portugal	10.938	02/01/98	101.2000	10.8100

Spanish Peseta

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
141 Spain	10.10	02/28/01	103.9870	9.7100
172 Spain	10.15	01/31/06	105.0930	9.6600
187 Spain	10	02/28/05	103.8550	9.6300
224 Spain	12¼	03/25/00	111.4030	11.0000
229 Spain	10.90	08/30/03	108.7370	10.0200

Swedish Krona

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
125 Sweden	11	01/21/99	107.6026	10.2200
138 Sweden	6	02/09/05	86.5615	6.9300
171 Sweden	10¾	01/23/97	102.8200	10.4600
190 Sweden	10¼	05/05/00	108.8383	9.4200

U.S. Dollar

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
7 Brazil	4	04/15/14	68.7018	5.8200
22 Argentina FRN	6 9/16	03/29/05	76.6250	8.8900
33 Argentina par L	5	03/31/23	60.0000	8.3300
36 Venezuela	6 5/16	12/18/07	61.3800	10.6900
42 Brazil par ZI	4¼	04/15/24	55.9473	7.6000
49 Brazil L	6 15/16	04/15/06	73.2500	9.3000
50 Brazil 930.0	6⅛	01/01/01	88.2500	7.2200
64 Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	68.5630	9.1200
67 Brazil S.L	6⅞	04/15/12	62.7500	10.9600
79 Brazil S.ZI	6 9/16	04/15/24	65.2500	10.4400
81 Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	61.3750	11.0000
90 Brazil S.L	6⅞	04/15/09	67.7500	10.1500
101 Mexico	-	11/27/96	105.8739	-
102 Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	68.5630	9.1200
103 Sweden	4½	03/24/99	97.1782	4.6300
113 Argentina L	6 5/16	03/31/23	69.1250	9.4900
122 Mexico A	6.7656	12/31/19	75.7500	8.9300
126 Brazil C	4	04/15/14	59.7500	6.6900
132 Poland	3¾	10/27/14	76.3549	4.9100
133 Finland	6¾	11/24/97	102.7500	6.5700
143 Poland	6⅞	10/27/24	84.8588	8.1000
144 Venezuela	6 5/16	03/18/07	60.0000	11.3500
147 Bulgaria	6¼	07/28/11	54.4177	11.4852
158 Bulgaria	2	07/28/12	37.9865	5.2700
159 WestLB Fin	5⅝	12/14/98	100.7500	5.5800
167 Bco Com Ext.	7¼	02/02/04	83.7500	8.6600
177 Canada	6⅛	07/21/05	103.1250	6.1800
179 IADB	7½	04/05/05	109.5000	6.8500
182 Mexico D	6.5469	12/28/19	75.7500	8.6400
188 Britain	7¼	12/09/02	108.0000	6.7100
189 Freddie Mac	5.95	01/19/06	100.1250	5.9400
203 Bulgaria	6¼	07/28/24	57.5000	10.8696
206 Ecuador par	3	02/28/25	40.3750	7.4300
207 Abbey Natl TS	5⅜	01/19/99	100.1250	5.3700
210 Venezuela B	6¾	03/31/20	61.3750	11.0000
211 Sweden	5¾	02/08/01	99.7400	5.7600
213 Mexico	7.6094	03/30/08	94.5000	8.0500
215 Argentina	8⅜	12/20/03	88.0000	9.5200
225 Mexico B	6.7656	12/31/19	75.7500	8.9300
227 TMCC	5⅛	01/19/98	100.1250	5.1200
230 Brazil	6	09/15/13	62.2500	9.6400
231 Ecuador	3	02/28/15	43.6651	6.8700
233 World Bank	6⅛	07/21/05	103.5000	6.1600
234 Argentina	6 9/16	03/29/05	74.6008	9.1300
236 Ecuador	6 5/16	02/28/25	57.4457	11.8600
242 Poland par	2¾	10/27/24	51.9625	5.2900
244 Ford Credit	zero	02/22/96	99.5594	4.8500
245 Italy A	6	01/10/01	100.2500	5.9900
248 Britain	5⅝	09/24/96	99.9100	5.4400
250 INI Fin	5¾	12/20/00	100.0000	5.7500

EU Obstinacy Puts Bonds at Risk

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Financial market crashes don't just happen: They are the product of policy errors. And an epic error is in the making as long as European policymakers persist in insisting that the timetable for creating a monetary union in 1999 can and will be met.

Experience shows that these officials have difficulty distinguishing between reality and aspirations. It was only in late 1995, long after repeated crises in the foreign exchange market in 1992 and 1993, that they publicly accepted what financial market operators had been saying all along, that the first target date for union, 1997, could not and would not be met.

The error now is their refusal to acknowledge that either the timetable or the criteria needs to be modified for union in order to account for lackluster growth and rising unemployment.

One remedy is for governments to specify that the maximum budget deficit of 3 percent of gross domestic product should apply only to the structural deficit, leaving out any increased social safety-net outlays and shortfalls in tax revenue due to the temporary growth slowdown.

Such a reading of the Maastricht treaty, the blueprint for monetary union, would not only increase the number of European countries likely to qualify for membership but, most importantly, also give governments the needed elbow room to stimulate growth and employment and enhance the credibility of the project.

Instead, policymakers whistle in the dark, issuing assurances that the targets will be met and raising the specter of a panic by officials when governments are forced to admit that they were wrong.

The first whiff of such a disorderly retreat, implying an abandonment of the commitment to fiscal discipline and structural economic reform, hit European bond markets last week.

The high-yielding peripheral markets, where the commitment to financial and economic orthodoxy is most suspect, suffered the most. Prices on Swedish paper fell after the finance minister, who is slated to become prime minister in March, proposed increased public spending. The drop pushed yields on 10-year paper up 55 basis points, or more than half a percentage point, for the week, to 8.51 percent. The spread over German yields — the risk premium on Swedish paper — widened to 261 basis points.

The sell-off drove yields on 10-year Italian government paper up 36 basis points and Spanish paper rose 31 basis points. Prices in France fell less sharply and 10-year yields increased only 11 basis points, compared with 7 basis points in Germany.

The relatively small sell-off in France and the decline in Germany were both seen as anomalies best explained by recurrent rumors (dismissed in Bonn) that the two countries could form their own monetary union. As that rumor wears off, the French market is expected to be more exposed to a sell-off.

The question yet to be answered is whether European markets are experiencing only a bout of profit-taking after a substantial rally or a foretaste of a crisis. The rising volume of appeals last week for policymakers to adjust tactics to prepare for monetary union certainly added to the mood of impending gloom, but the trigger to dumping bonds was the news Friday that German money-supply growth in December, up an annualized 2.5 percent, was larger than expected — fueling fears that the end of the decline in German interest rates may be nearer than had been supposed.

When German rates stop falling — and it should be noted that the Bundesbank shaved a money-market rate another 10 basis points last week — the rest of the European Union will lose the ability to cut their own rates to support growth without triggering a foreign exchange crisis. The immediate uncertainty is just how weak the German economy is and whether there will be more interest-rate reductions in addition to the not insubstantial tax cuts programmed for this year.

"Our view for the remainder of this quarter remains bullish," said Ian Douglas, London-based analyst at Union Bank of Switzerland. "But mindful of the fact that rallies are never a linear process, we would recommend investors sit out further weakness before rebuilding exposure."

A technical note of interest: The German Federal Banking Supervisory Office said last week the debt of government-owned Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau and its foreign financing arm KfW International would now carry a zero risk-weighting for capital adequacy measures, down from a 20-percent risk-weighting. This reflects an impending change in statutes making explicit the government guarantee of the debt and the fact that a change in banking law at the start of the year would otherwise have required banks to cut holdings of such paper for exceeding limits on large exposures.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	$315	2003	0.30	100.085	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations $10,000. (CS First Boston.)
Bankers Trust New York	$300	2001	0.20	99.90	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par from 1999. Fees 0.18%. (PaineWebber Int'l.)
Goldman Sachs Int'l	$450	2001	0.35	99.90	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par from 1998. Increased from $300 million. Fees 0.30%. Denominations $10,000. (Goldman Sachs Group.)
National Bank of Canada	$200	2001	0.10	99.915	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par from 1999. Fees 0.15%. Denominations $10,000. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Salomon Inc.	$150	1999	⅛	99.656	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par from 1998. Fees 0.20%. Denominations $10,000. (Salomon Brothers Int'l.)
Spintab	DM200	1998	libor	99.964	—	Interest will be the 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. Denominations 100,000 marks. (SBC Warburg.)
Abbey National Treasury Services	£75	1998	0.15	100.00	—	Interest will be 0.15 over 3-month Libor in first year, thereafter Libor flat or a fixed 7%. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. Denominations £100,000. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
Westpac Banking	£250	1998	libor	99.981	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. (BZW.)
European Investment Bank	ITL300,000	2001	0.30	100.15	—	Below 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 1 trillion lire. Fees 0.25%. (Banca Commerciale Italiana.)
Fixed-Coupons						
BNG	$200	2001	3	91.425	89.45	Reoffered at 89.80. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (PaineWebber.)
Dresdner Finance	$300	2002	5⅝	101.437	99.54	Reoffered at 99.837. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Dresdner Bank.)
Federal National Mortgage Association	$1,000	2006	5⅝	99.891	99.20	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. Denominations $10,000. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Industrial Credit & Investment Corp. of India	$150	2003	7⅛	99.404	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.625%. Denominations $10,000. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Student Loan Marketing Association	$500	2001	5.88	100.00	—	Callable at par from 1998. Fees 0.25%. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.)
SBC Jersey	$250	2001	3	91.445	89.45	Reoffered at 89.82. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (SBC Warburg.)
World Bank	$100	1999	4.55	100.00	—	Noncallable private placement. Fees not disclosed. (Kankaku Europe.)
Bayerische Landesbank	DM1,500	2006	6	101.705	98.85	Reoffered at 99.53. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Bayerische Landesbank)
DSL Finance	DM1,000	2006	6	102.045	98.85	Reoffered at 99.87. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Commerzbank.)
Helaba Int'l Finance	DM1,000	2006	6	101.72	98.85	Reoffered at 99.545. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Industrial Bank of Japan.)
Inter-American Development Bank	DM300	2001	4⅝	100.735	98.90	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Dresdner Bank.)
SGZ Bank	DM300	2003	5¾	101.80	—	Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (ABN—AMRO Bank.)
Trans Power Finance	DM150	2003	5½	101.972	—	Reoffered at 99.547. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Citibank Int'l.)
Depfa	£100	1998	6½	101.075	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (HSBC Markets.)
South Africa	£100	2006	9¾	99.284	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.625%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Argentaria Global Finance	FF2,500	2006	6½	100.80	98.45	Reoffered at 99.18. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations.)
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank	FF2,000	2006	6⅜	101.275	99.15	Reoffered at 99.60. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Banque Paribas Capital Markets.)
Sweden	FF3,000	2004	6¼	100.00	99.50	Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. (Banque Nationale de Paris.)
Aegon	DF450	perpt	7⅛	101⅞	100.50	Reoffered at 100%. Interest will be 7⅛% until 2011, when issue is callable at par. Then coupon will be reset every 10 years to yield 0.85 over Treasuries. Fees 2%. (ABN—AMRO Bank.)
Bayerische Vereinsbank	DF300	2002	5¼	101.23	99.25	Reoffered at 99.63. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (ABN—AMRO Bank.)
Sweden	SP15,000	2000	8⅝	101.511	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Banco de Negocios Argentaria.)
Bank Austria	SAR350	1997	13¼	101.00	—	Noncallable. Fees 1%. Increased from 250 million rand. (Hambros Bank.)
Treasury Corp. of Victoria	Aus$250	1998	5	97.20	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Nikko Europe.)
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Y20,000	2011	3.36	100.40	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.40%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Nomura Int'l.)
Equity-Linked						
Mars Engineering Company	$100	2000	2¼	100.00	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 8,098 yen per dollar and at 106.70 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Daiwa Europe.)
Paliburg Int'l Finance	$130	2001	3½	100.00	—	Redeemable at 121.85 at maturity to yield 7.28%. Convertible into shares of Regal Hotels Int'l Holdings at HK$2.4173 per share, a 12% premium, and at HK$7.735 per dollar. Fees not disclosed. (Jardine Fleming Securities.)
Optec Dai-ichi Denko	$100	2000	2⅛	100.00	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants, exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2⅛%. Terms to be set Feb. 6. (Yamaichi Int'l.)
SMC Corp.	$300	2000	2⅜	100.00	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants, exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2⅛%. Issued in Asia. Terms to be set Jan. 31. (Nomura Singapore.)
SMC Corp.	$300	2001	3⅛	100.00	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants, exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2⅛%. Issued in Europe. Terms to be set Jan. 31. (Nikko Europe.)
Takashimaya Int'l Finance	$250	2000	3½	100.00	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants, exercisable into company's shares at 1,712 yen per share and at 105.25 yen per dollar. Fees 2⅛%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Lyonnaise des Eaux	FF3,000	2006	4	520	—	Redeemable at maturity at 630 francs to yield 5.65%. Convertible at a 15% premium. Fees 2.60%. (Banque Indosuez.)
Hosokawa Micron Corp.	Y10,000	2000	zero	100.00	—	Private placement redeemable at par in 1999. Convertible at an expected 2½% premium. Fees not disclosed. Terms to be set Feb. 1. (Daiwa Securities.)

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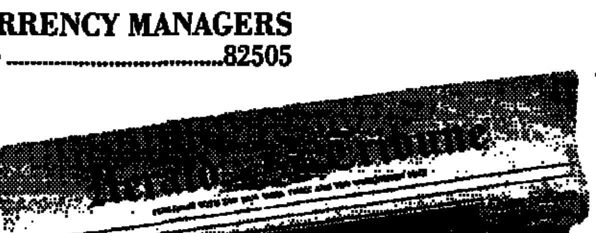
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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

	Jan. 26	Jan. 19	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	5,271.75	5,184.68	+1.68
DJ Util.	229.18	229.46	—0.12
DJ Trans.	1,908.95	1,897.88	+0.58
S & P 100	595.60	584.34	+1.93
S & P 500	621.62	611.83	+1.60
S & P Ind	729.73	716.06	+1.91
NYSE Cp	332.84	327.86	+1.52
Britain			
FTSE 100	3,734.70	3,748.20	—0.36
Japan			
Nikkei 225	20,663.80	20,365.76	+1.46
Germany			
DAX	2,432.93	2,398.76	+1.42
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	11,111.90	10,764.10	+3.23
World			
MSCIP	731.92	729.54	+0.33

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l

Money Rates

	Jan. 26	Jan. 19
United States		
Discount rate	5¼	5¼
Prime rate	8½	8½
Federal funds rate	5⅜	5¼
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.42	0.41
3-month interbank	0.44	0.56
Germany		
Lombard	5.00	5.00
Call money	3.45	3.48
3-month interbank	3.53	3.52
Britain		
Bank base rate	6¼	6¼
Call money	6 5/16	6⅛
3-month interbank	6 5/16	6¼

Gold	Jan. 26	Jan. 19	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix.$	406.50	399.10	+1.85

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	Jan. 26	Jan. 19	Yr High	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	6.35	6.33	6.37	6.19
U.S. $, mdm term	5.62	5.75	5.87	5.61
U.S. $, short term	5.38	5.41	5.53	5.30
Pounds sterling	7.02	7.17	7.39	7.02
French francs	6.09	6.15	6.38	6.08
Italian lire	9.51	9.72	10.45	9.51
Danish kroner	6.34	5.95	6.34	5.95
Swedish kronor	7.81	7.91	8.55	7.81
ECUs, long term	6.86	6.88	7.06	6.86
ECUs, mdm term	5.89	5.91	6.23	5.89
Can. $	6.74	6.84	7.08	6.69
Aus. $	8.07	8.09	8.13	8.01
N.Z. $	7.72	7.17	7.72	7.04
Yen	2.44	2.47	2.50	2.28

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales

Jan. 25

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Num$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Num$
Straights	141	137.7	1,693.7	975.5
Convert.	—	114.5	—	—
FRNs	81.0	346.2	59.0	454.1
ECP	10,132.3	8,418.9	8,765.4	5,995.4
Total	10,227.4	9,011.3	10,518.1	7,425.0

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Num$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Num$
Straights	17,670.0	17,908.7	53,485.3	28,816.8
Convert.	830.0	771.3	2,497.0	1,278.3
FRNs	11,467.3	3,635.6	49,080.7	6,610.2
ECP	9,099.9	16,508.5	17,932.8	37,278.9
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Source: Euroclear-Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

Jan. 26

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5½	5⅜	5 5/16
Deutsche mark	3⅝	3½	3⅜
Pound sterling	6⅜	6¼	6 3/16

	1-month	3-month	6-month
French franc	4⅝	4 9/16	[illegible]
ECU	4⅝	4⅝	[illegible]
Yen	½	⅝	[illegible]

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

CYBERSCAPE

Record Labels Balk At High-Tech Platters

By Richard Covington
Special to the Herald Tribune

CANNES, France — Urged on by the prospect of tapping into the $35 billion global music business, computer and software giants like Microsoft Corp. and International Business Machines Inc. are courting international record labels. So far, it is a wary dance rather than the proverbial convergence.

Only EMI has enthusiastically endorsed enhanced compact disks.

Despite the impressive multimedia fireworks offered by visually enhanced compact disks and CD-ROMs that add text, video and interactive games to audio disks, the major record labels, for the most part, are waiting to see whether the new technology will be a boon or a threat to profits. Only EMI, the recording arm of Thorn EMI PLC, has wholeheartedly endorsed the enhanced compact-disk format, signing up Apple Computer Inc. to create a multimedia studio at the Abbey Road recording studios in London.

Less than a year since the first enhanced disk appeared, such musical acts as the Rolling Stones, Todd Rundgren and the Cranberries have created their own interactive disks. At present, about 100 enhanced CDs are on the market, and earlier this month the Recording Industry Association of America, a trade organization for music manufacturers, launched a nationwide promotion campaign for the new disks.

"The record labels are not sure yet what kind of music they should deliver over all these new formats, and when," said David Roman. The new media director for Apple Computer Europe was among 10,000 music and multimedia executives and performers here for the 30th annual MIDEM, an international music market and conference laced with concerts.

Although the major music companies are tentatively exploring the various possibilities for visually enhanced disks, CD-ROMs and the emerging digital video disks technology, they are tenaciously protecting the dominance of conventional audio disks. Widely viewed as the successor to the videocassette market, the digital video disk, or DVD, is an unknown the record labels have so far regarded as a mixed blessing. With a storage capacity upwards of 14 times the size of a conventional audio disk, a single DVD could easily store the collected works of the Beatles or the symphonies of Beethoven.

By any standard, the development of visually enhanced

See MUSIC, Page 13

Russia's Political Hot Potato

Privatizations Strike a Sour Note With Voters

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In a ballroom of the Noga Hilton in Geneva in October, directors of Russia's largest private bank, Oneksim Bank, celebrated the opening of their Swiss affiliate over caviar and chilled Russian vodka.

Oneksim Bank, which was founded in 1993, is the only Russian commercial bank to have met the starchy conditions of the Swiss National Bank, the central bank, a feat so challenging that it was likened to "flying to the moon." Almost as if celebrating a lunar landing, Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin of Russia sent the bankers an effusive congratulatory telegram.

These days, government officials are no longer leaping to embrace Oneksim Bank — at least not publicly. For it was the initiator of a privatization program whose blatant favoritism ignited a political scandal that inflamed the presidential campaign and cost Anatoli B. Chubais, the last free-market reformer in President Boris N. Yeltsin's cabinet, his job.

Under the privatization deal, known as loans-for-shares, a few Kremlin-favored banks lent the government money last year in return for shares in some of the state's most valuable assets.

As Mr. Yeltsin struggles to distance himself from the more unpopular economic policies of his tenure, some of the very advisers who helped push the loans-for-shares plan through the upper echelons of power are now saying, that they were "shocked" to find abuses.

Privatization began two years ago as a revolutionary step to roll back 70 years of communism, selling off state assets to create a society of property owners with a stake in the success of a free-market economy. But its inequities — most vividly illustrated by the loans-for-shares plan — have led Mr. Yeltsin's administration to disavow the process.

Some Communists say they will reverse privatization if they come to power. Communist members of Parliament are already calling for

'Nobody wants to unleash another scandal before the election.'

immediate renationalization of the industries involved.

Mikhail G. Delyagin, an economic adviser to the president, said many companies the government planned to privatize will almost certainly not be privatized any time soon. "Nobody wants to unleash another scandal before the election," he said.

Privatization is deeply unpopular with voters, who see it as giving away government wealth to a few well-connected and unscrupulous business executives and bankers.

While the loans-for-shares program briefly lifted the thin veil covering the symbiotic relationship between government officials and major banks, the political and economic consequences are far broader.

If the government halts further privatization, it will lose a means of raising badly needed cash to cover its deficit — and the already strained good will of the International Monetary Fund, which is now negotiating a $9 billion loan to Russia.

Loans-for-shares was only one program among many in the government's ambitious drive to redistribute the property of a state that once owned everything.

Over the past two years, more than 100,000 state companies — from small shops to oil conglomerates to enormous, and enormously inefficient, factories — have been transferred to public ownership, at least formally. Often, Soviet-era directors bought the companies themselves, and continue to run them Soviet-style.

The idea was first floated March 30 at a cabinet meeting presided over by Mr. Chernomyrdin. The hard-driving 35-year-old president of Oneksim Bank, Vladimir O. Potanin, proposed that a consortium of major banks could fill the government's budget gap by lending it $2 billion in exchange for a first crack at shares in some of Russia's most valuable industries, like oil, shipping and metals.

When the auctions began last fall, it became all too obvious that a fix was in. Foreign investors were barred from bidding for the most desirable assets, and the same banks that were assigned by the government to organize the auctions ended up winning them, and usually at only a fraction over the minimum bid.

Shares in some of Russia's largest oil conglomerates, including Lukoil and Yukos, were sold off for what Western analysts considered to be a fraction of their real value. When the buying frenzy subsided, the government collected $1 billion, half of what it had expected to collect.

Suez Restructures Indosuez, Injecting $390 Million in Cash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Compagnie de Suez SA announced Sunday a restructuring plan for its banking arm, Banque Indosuez, that includes 2 billion French francs ($391.5 million) in fresh cash and a revamped global strategy.

The aim of the plan, which Chairman Gérard Mestrallet described to senior staff Saturday, is to return Indosuez to profitability.

Although the investment company made the restructuring public Sunday, no Indosuez officials were available immediately after the announcement for comment.

Under the restructuring, Suez will continue to define strategy for the unit, name executives, control management and offer financial support.

In conjunction with the new structure, which the company said should be operational in a few weeks, Suez will give Indosuez a cash injection of 1 billion francs.

It will also establish, guarantee and capitalize with 1 billion francs a fund to support the unit's market activities.

Indosuez will become an "integrated international investment bank, specialized in the Europe-Asia and Middle Eastern axis," Suez said.

The restructuring, which follows a report on the banking unit by the U.S. consulting firm McKinsey & Co., will refocus Indosuez's investment strategy on Continental Europe — particularly Italy, Spain and Scandinavia — as well as the Middle East and Asia.

Indosuez's exposure to France's depressed property market contributed to the net attributable loss of 3.98 billion francs it reported for the first half of 1995. That loss, which compared with a profit of 795 million francs a year earlier, sparked a revolt against Suez's management.

Shareholder criticism led Gérard Worms, then chairman of both Suez and Indosuez, to resign. He was replaced by Mr. Mestrallet, then the head of Suez's heavy industry arm.

Under the new plan, Mr. Mestrallet said he would change Indosuez's management structure by introducing a supervisory board, which he is to lead, and a management committee, whose chairman will be Christian Maurin.

The new management structure is designed to produce a clearer distinction between shareholders and managers.

Before the restructuring announcement, Mr. Mestrallet initiated the sale of Indosuez's 75 percent stake in the British fund manager Gartmore PLC.

The restructuring is the second effort by the company to restore investor confidence in less than four months.

In October, Mr. Mestrallet unveiled a plan to fix the company's sagging finances.

Under that plan, he sought to impose "rigor" on operational management and to position Suez to take advantage of its core strengths. He said the pillars supporting the company's eventual return to profitability were its Indosuez and Société Générale de Belgique units.

But Mr. Mestrallet also made clear then that he did not know how soon the flood of losses would end, saying only that he expected Suez to break even in the second half, allowing it to post a loss for the full year of 4 billion francs.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

World Cross-Border Acquisitions Rise 17% in 1995

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The value of cross-border mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures around the world rose by 17 percent last year, to $229 billion, according to a survey to be released Monday.

The figures revealed a surge in buying from Germany and Japan — countries burdened by dull domestic economies, high manufacturing costs and highly valued currencies.

German companies spent $21.2 billion on foreign acquisitions, a 60 percent increase from 1994.

"The Germans have largely sorted out Eastern Germany," said Richard Agutter, chairman of the corporate finance practice at KPMG, which compiled the survey, "and are now looking abroad again, spurred by a high cost base at home and a currency that will buy them more."

The Germans were most active in the United States, where the value of their acquisitions trebled to $9 billion. Their next largest targets were Britain, where the Germans spent $5.8 billion, and China, where they spent $1.2 billion.

The value of Japanese takeovers and joint ventures abroad rose by 50 percent, to $15.9 billion.

"Faced with a strong yen and limited prospects for growth in their domestic market, the Japanese have got to do something," Mr. Agutter said.

U.S. companies also stepped up their cross-border corporate buying in 1995 by 47 percent from 1994, KPMG said. The $63.7 billion total meant that U.S. companies spent $4 billion more abroad than foreigners spent for U.S. companies.

After several years of explosive growth, foreign buyers of Chinese companies finally choked last year. The value of foreign acquisitions and joint ventures in China slumped by more than a third.

Mr. Agutter cited political uncertainties and, more importantly, what he called a "logical pause" for the decline, as companies digested what they had bought in recent years.

Nonetheless, China placed third in ranks of selling countries, behind the United States and Britain. France was fourth, and Australia placed fifth.

In contrast with the drop in China, purchases in Russia exploded. The survey recorded just under $10 billion worth of foreign acquisitions and joint ventures in Russia last year, up from $1.7 billion in 1994.

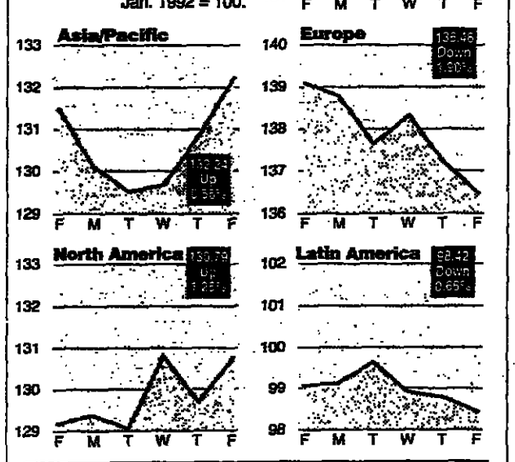
But Mr. Agutter noted that a few large transactions in the oil industry accounted for much of the total, while the total number of deals in Russia fell by 24 percent.

• Acquisitions in the global information technology industry rose 48 percent, to $134 billion, last year from 1994, according to a report released last week by Broadview Associates in London. The total included acquisitions within countries as well as across borders.

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

Week ending January 26, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

	1/26/96 close	1/19/96 close	% change		1/26/96 close	1/19/96 close	% change
Energy	133.77	135.06	-0.96	Capital Goods	136.19	135.17	+0.75
Utilities	127.78	131.22	-2.62	Raw Materials	143.42	142.98	+0.31
Finance	124.40	124.85	-0.36	Consumer Goods	138.07	138.06	+0.01
Services	121.72	122.49	-0.63	Miscellaneous	139.82	139.61	+0.15

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

© International Herald Tribune

Dollar's Strength Makes It Vulnerable

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Analysts are wary about whether the dollar has much scope for significant further gains after last week's advances, which are seen stemming from weakness of the yen and the Deutsche mark rather than strength of the U.S. currency.

The dollar ended the week at 106.63 yen, a gain of 1.2 percent, and at 1.4915 DM, a rise of 0.7 percent. It was the rise in the price of gold, up 1.9 percent to $406.50 an ounce, that sparked the most interest, as possibly signaling a growing distaste for all paper currency.

At current levels, the dollar is considered vulnerable on a number of counts. The Federal Reserve Board's policy-making Open Market Committee meeting this week is widely expected to produce a new cut in short-term interest rates.

"No rate move would represent a mild surprise," said Robert V. DiClemente at Salomon Brothers Inc., while Julian Jessop at HSBC Markets also said that a rate cut was imminent and warned, "It won't help the dollar."

But John Llewellyn at Lehman Brothers cautioned against putting too much focus on interest rates.

"They influence developments in the foreign-exchange market when there is nothing else to focus on," he said, "but with the doubts about whether Europe can achieve its planned monetary union and the structural economic improvements under way in the United States, the U.S. looks like a better place to invest."

But at best, he sees the dollar trading at 1.55 DM by the end of the quarter.

Jim O'Neill at Goldman Sachs & Co. also said that the dollar had the potential to rise against the mark but only if "there's a further shift in interest rates."

Short-term dollar rates are about 2 percentage points above German levels, not especially attractive compared with the 4- to 6-percentage-point advantage it has taken in the past to set the dollar rallying against the mark. In addition, a number of analysts argue that the dollar will remain at a disadvantage as long as long-term U.S. bond yields remain below German levels. Although the gap has narrowed sharply, the yield on 10-year U.S. government paper is still 10 basis points below German levels.

Moreover, at a level of 1.50 DM, German exporters are expected to resume selling the dollar to lock in an exchange rate they deem favorable.

Likewise, the scope for further advances against the yen is seen as limited. A scare over Beijing's intentions regarding Taiwan and the declining Japanese trade surplus helped weaken the yen last week. But Mineko Sasaki-Smith of Morgan Stanley & Co. said there was likely to be little political support in Tokyo or Washington for a rise above 108 yen.

BusinessWeek

This week's topics:

- Apple: The Fall Of An American Icon
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Russia Still Optimistic on IMF Deal

Reuters

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin left for the United States on Sunday, saying that any problems that had arisen in Russia's negotiations with the International Monetary Fund could be overcome, Interfax news agency said.

Mr. Chernomyrdin was due to meet the managing director of the IMF, Michel Camdessus, during his visit, which is dedicated to a meeting of a joint U.S.-Russian commission on technological and economic cooperation.

Interfax said the prime minister acknowledged that problems had come up in the IMF talks, but said they were not with the credit but with the conditions under which it is to be given.

"That is our Russian problem," it quoted Mr. Chernomyrdin as saying. "We must solve it, and I don't see any particular problems here."

An adviser to the Russian Finance Ministry dismissed reports Friday that the IMF had threatened to withhold a three-year loan of about $9 billion because of doubts over Russia's reforms.

■ Vilnius Faces Bill for Banks

Lithuania faces a bill of $325 million to restructure its banking sector under an IMF and World Bank program, the government said, according to a Reuters dispatch from Vilnius.

The announcement was made Friday after Lithuania signed a deal with the World Bank, preparing the country for a major structural adjustment loan.

The country is trying to cope with the aftereffects of the closure in December of its two top banks.

CURRENCY RATES

Jan. 26

Cross Rates

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.671	2.508	1.12	0.3364	0.1047	—	5.4075	1.1363	1.564*	1.21	1.321
Brussels	38.6125	46.055	25.91	5.9935	1.9859	18.36	—	26.54	0.2865	22.19	24.325
Frankfurt	1.4835	2.2409	—	0.2589	0.0827	0.3929	4.0542	1.2285	1.395*	1.079	1.1797
London (c)	1.5987	—	2.2481	7.6945	2.406.305	2.509	46.859	1.813	149.285	2.0733	189.755
Madrid	126.886	169.894	84.757	24.464	7.857	25.671	4.2326	154.957	118.49*	91.376	—
Milan	1.604.00	2.417.28	1.579.15	313.94	—	965.50	52.465	1.336.65	15.037	1.165.15	12.759
New York (b)	—	1.59554	1.4815	5.1345	1.599.00	1.5704	30.66	1.2787	186.63	1.382	126.39
Paris	5.109	7.6795	3.4165	—	0.3103	3.1881	0.1672	4.3547	4.8808*	3.7849	4.0495
Tokyo	107.35	161.39	71.74	20.95	6.655	64.86	3.4975	89.43	—	77.76	0.8499
Toronto	1.382	2.0765	0.9266	0.2698	0.0862	0.8273	0.4508	1.1456	1.2864*	—	1.094
Zurich	1.265	1.899	0.8809	0.2252	0.075	0.7713	3.9337	—	1.1707	0.8722	0.9528
1 ECU	1.3489	0.847	1.8865	6.4829	2.056.67	2.173	38.7646	1.5237	135.039	1.3489	148.10
1 SDR	1.4657	0.9637	2.1417	N.Q.	2.334.44	2.4237	44.4287	1.7371	154.668	2.0052	182.254

*Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto and Zurich. c: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar. *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9993	Greek drac.	246.44	Mex. peso	7.37	S. Afr. rand	3.4547
Australian $	1.3543	Hong Kong $	7.7315	N. Zealand $	1.5038	S. Kor. won	788.50
Austrian sch.	10.453	Hung. forint	144.16	Norw. krone	6.5083	Swed. krona	6.9545
Brazil real	0.972	Indian rupee	35.88	Phill. peso	26.17	Taiwan $	27.45
Chinese yuan	8.2928	Indo. rupiah	2290.0	Polish zloty	2.54	Thai baht	25.33
Czech koruna	27.22	Irish £	0.6487	Port. escudo	154.81	Turkish lira	61763.
Danish krone	5.756	Israeli shek.	3.131	Russ ruble	4724.0	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.3935	Kuw dinar	0.2998	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolfv.	342.00
Fin. markka	4.5845	Malay. ring.	2.5529	Sing. $	1.416		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5050	1.5040	1.5031	Japanese yen	105.90	105.48	105.02
Canadian dollar	1.3782	1.3782	1.3782	Swiss franc	1.1997	1.1962	1.1924
Deutsche mark	1.4836	1.4813	1.4786				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France-Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

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WORLD BALANCED FUND
SICAV

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Notice is hereby given to the shareholders that the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of shareholders of WORLD BALANCED FUND will be held at the offices of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg, on February 16, 1996 at 11.00 a.m. with the following agenda:

1. Submission of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Auditors;
2. Approval of the Statement of Net Assets at November 30, 1995 and the Statement of Operations for the year ended November 30, 1995;
3. Allocation of the Net Results;
4. Discharge to the Directors;
5. Statutory Appointments;
6. Miscellaneous.

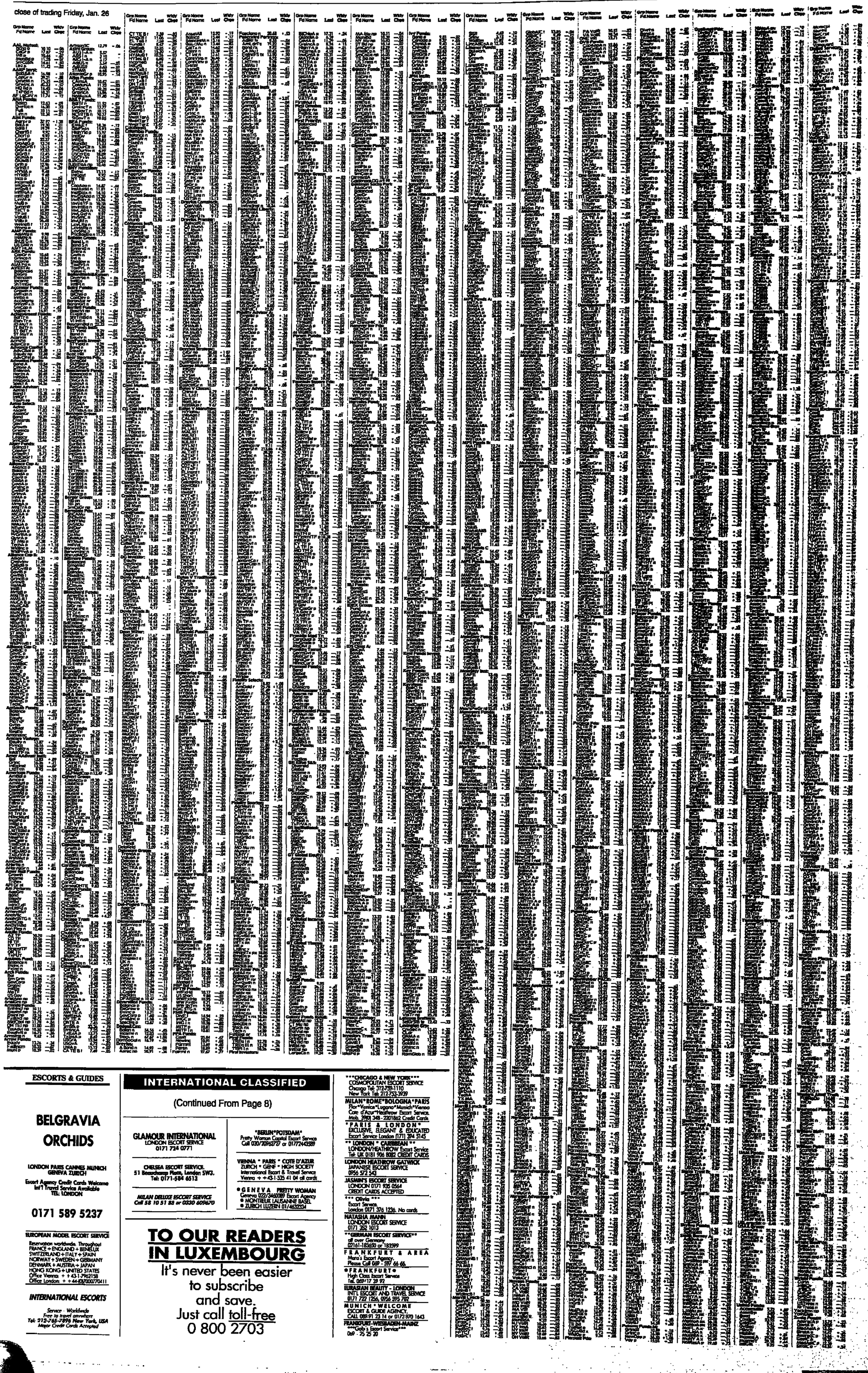
The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the items of the agenda of the Annual General Meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting with no restrictions.

In order to attend the Annual General Meeting, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg.

The Board of Directors

MUTUAL FUNDS

close of trading Friday, Jan. 26



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EU Leaders Affirm Currency Goal

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — French and German officials came out in support of the 1999 deadline for European monetary union over the weekend after it took a battering from skeptics who say it is an increasingly unrealistic goal.

President Jacques Chirac of France, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany and his Finance Minister Theo Waigel were among those who reaffirmed their commitment to the timing of EMU's introduction and the conditions that govern membership.

"We have no reason to question the timetable," Mr. Kohl said Saturday in an unambiguous rebuke to those who had suggested that Europe's largest economy might not meet the criteria in time.

Mr. Waigel, addressing the same ruling party strategy conference as Mr. Kohl, cited a recent European Commission report that judged eight countries as capable of meeting the conditions in time.

That is not a view widely held in the markets, where many see it as unlikely that France, the second largest EU economy, can reduce its deficit fast enough from 5 percent of gross domestic product posted last year.

Mr. Chirac said that changing the criteria for EMU was "not on the agenda." Any such change "would not be in France's interest," Mr. Chirac said in an interview with Le Figaro published Saturday.

With two years to go before the EU chooses which states qualify for EMU, only Luxembourg currently meets the Maastricht treaty criteria. These include the condition that budget deficits should be no more than 3 percent of GDP.

The timetable was dealt a blow on Friday when Germany said its 1996 deficit would probably overshoot that limit, at a rate of 3.5 percent of GDP.

As European officials insist that the criteria cannot be altered, some skeptics say the deadline cannot be met.

Prime Minister John Major of Britain was also said to be under little pressure to hold a referendum on monetary union because he expects the formation of the single currency will be delayed, according to a published report.

Meanwhile, former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, said on French television that while the calendar for EMU must be kept, a looser interpretation of the Maastricht treaty criteria was possible.

Mr. Giscard said the treaty provided flexibility and that what really counted was economic convergence among the members adopting one currency.

U.S. Machine Orders Reach a 16-Year High

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

McLEAN, Virginia — Orders for U.S. machine tools rose 3.6 percent in 1995, to $4.86 billion, their highest level since 1979, the Association for Manufacturing Technology said Sunday.

Exports fueled the gain, surging 106 percent, as domestic orders slipped 4.3 percent.

The year ended with December orders rising 16.8 percent, to $377.5 million, from the previous month — but down 31.9 percent from December 1994.

Nevertheless, the association forecast continued growth in 1996, President Albert Moore said.

Many companies have modernization programs under way and this bolstered the demand for machine tools, said Charles Pollock, an association representative.

Economists follow orders and shipments of machine tools — used to shape and assemble metals in products ranging from engines to golf clubs — to gauge industrial output, consumer demand and business investment.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

SHORT COVER

Daimler-Benz Looks to Airbus

MUNICH (Bloomberg) — Daimler-Benz AG's aerospace unit wants to pursue a regional jet project within the Airbus Industrie consortium even after deciding this week to write off Fokker NV, a Dutch regional jet unit, a German news magazine has reported.

The head of Daimler-Benz Aerospace AG, Manfred Bischoff, told Focus, that he would like to build a 70- to 130-seat regional jet in cooperation with its partners in Airbus and other European and Asian aerospace companies.

China Destroys Pirated Disks

BEIJING (Reuters) — China's southern province of Guangdong has destroyed 400,000 packages of pirated audio and video disks as part of a nationwide crackdown on counterfeiting.

The Xinhua news agency reported Saturday that the disks, which were burned near the economic boomtown of Guangzhou, was a fraction of the bootleg compact disks, video disks and software seized in a recent sweep of the area.

The counterfeiting is a key irritant in relations with the United States and an impediment to China's joining the World Trade Organization.

Standard Chartered to Stand Alone

LONDON (Bloomberg) — Standard Chartered Bank PLC sought to quash takeover speculation on Sunday, by saying it had "an excellent future as an independent company."

Dismissing weekend reports, Standard Chartered said, "There have been no formal discussions or proposals which would involve the acquisition or merger of the company."

For the Record

Hoechst AG of Germany was ordered to shut a plant in suburban Frankfurt after toxic powder escaped following an accident, the Hesse state environment ministry said. *(Reuters)*

Moody's Investors Service has placed debt ratings of Thomson SA of France and its unit Thomson-CSF under review for a possible downgrade. *(Bloomberg)*

Micron Chief Returns Days After Exit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOISE, Idaho — Micron Technology Inc.'s leading shareholder gave his full support to the chipmaker's chief executive, Steven Appleton, who rejoined the company days after resigning.

"Steve Appleton has the unanimous support of the board," J.R. Simplot said as Mr. Appleton returned to the helm. "We are confident that all of us together will provide the leadership needed to continue building the company."

Analysts and shareholders had speculated that Mr. Appleton was forced out after clashes with the potato magnate, who controls 22 percent of Micron's shares, over how to finance expansion.

The vice president for corporate affairs, Kipp Bedard, said the board of directors had voted unanimously late Friday to reappoint Mr. Appleton after an all-day series of meetings among top executives and directors.

Micron announced Jan. 18 that Mr. Appleton had decided to resign for unspecified personal reasons. He had taken over in September 1994 after a cofounder, Chairman Joe Parkinson, and two other top executives resigned, also for unspecified reasons.

Mr. Bedard said Mr. Appleton would answer questions at the annual shareholders' meeting Monday.

Micron, which makes the memory chips central to personal computers and other memory devices, has been growing to meet demand and recently began constructing a huge plant in Utah.

Its stock was highly volatile during Mr. Appleton's term, rising fivefold to a high of $97.375 on Sept. 11, but closing Friday at $34.50. *(Reuters, Bloomberg)*

MUSIC: *Labels Resist New CDs*

Continued from Page 11

disks is in its infancy.

"It's like working on television in the 1950s," quipped Michael Kushner, senior vice president for multimedia music at Philips Media.

Philips Electronics NV's interactive disk of the Cranberries' latest album has sold more than 100,000 copies, according to industry figures, making it one of the best-selling enhanced CDs to date. Illustrating the potential confusion over marketing the new format, the album received two separate sales treatments — it was packaged and distributed as a compact disk to record stores and as software to software outlets.

"The jury is still out on enhanced CDs," said Jon Kertzer, manager for Microsoft's music group.

IBM is courting record labels with a computer-based system that simplifies the industry's attempt to keep track of all-important copyrights.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Jan. 29- Feb. 2

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Calcutta:** International mining machinery exhibition. Until Feb. 1. **Madras, India:** India International Leather Fair sponsored by the India Trade Promotion Organization, features leather goods and industry machinery. Until Feb. 1.	**Davos, Switzerland:** World Economic Forum begins. Mexico's President Ernesto Zedillo is the keynote speaker. Thomas M. Hoenig, Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank president, to speak on financial deregulation. Feb. 1 to Feb. 6. **Frankfurt:** January new orders for plant and machinery industry.	**New York:** Latin American Risk Symposium. Jan. 29 to Jan. 30. **Washington:** Federal Reserve Board policymaking meets Jan. 30 and Jan. 31; International Data Group Inc. sponsors "ComNet '96," at the Washington Convention Center. Jan. 30 to Feb 1.
Monday Jan. 29	**Bangkok:** Royal Orchid Hotel PLC holds shareholders' meeting; Expressway and Rapid Transit Authority of Thailand issues 1 billion baht of 5-year bonds. **Tokyo:** December industrial output; business sentiment survey.	**London:** British Bankers' Association releases December mortgage lending figures. **Madrid:** Repsol announces maximum price for retail portion of the sale of up to 11 percent of its stock.	**Caracas:** Petroleos de Venezuela SA holds auction for Catatumbo and El Sombrero oil tracts. **Saõ Paulo:** Inflation rate for 30-days ended Jan. 23. **Earnings expected:** American General, America West Airlines.
Tuesday Jan. 30	**Tokyo:** Unemployment rate for December; vehicle exports for December and 1995; fourth-quarter consumer sentiment survey; retailers' sales for December and 1995. **Wellington:** November housing permit figures.	**Düsseldorf:** Thyssen AG holds press conference on 1995 earnings. **Frankfurt:** Bundesbank calls for bids on securities repurchases. **Madrid:** Repsol initial public share offering opens. **Paris:** January industrial survey.	**New York:** Johnson Redbook research service releases its weekly survey of sales at 20 U.S. department, discount and chain stores. **Washington:** Conference Board releases consumer confidence index for January.
Wednesday Jan. 31	**Sydney:** December balance of payments and building approvals. **Taipei:** November trade figures. **Tokyo:** Housing starts and construction orders for December and 1995. **Wellington:** December housing permit figures.	**Copenhagen:** Third-quarter gross domestic product. **Frankfurt:** Bundesbank allots securities repurchases. **London:** January economic trends. **Paris:** November and December joblessness.	**Washington:** Producer price index for December; agriculture prices for mid-January; weekly report on mortgage applications. **Earnings expected:** Ford Motor Co., Philip Morris Cos.
Thursday Feb. 1	**Tokyo:** Japan Automobile Dealers Association releases January car sales; Export-Import Bank of Japan holds news conference; foreign currency reserves. **Wellington:** Balance of payments for third-quarter 1995.	**Frankfurt:** Bundesbank policy council meets. **London:** Monetary statistics for December; final M-4, lending, personal borrowing, and public-sector funding; November balance of visible trade released.	**Tempe, Arizona:** The National Association of Purchasing Management releases index for January. **Washington:** Consumer price index for December; initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims; weekly money supply.
Friday Feb. 2	**Bangkok:** The Bank of Thailand holds weekly bond auction. **Tokyo:** Daiwa Bank Ltd. to cease operations at its U.S. offices under mandate of U.S. regulators. **Wellington:** December tourism trade data.	**Copenhagen:** December currency reserves. **London:** January official reserves; fourth-quarter insolvency statistics. **Madrid:** Bank of Spain auction repurchase agreements used to set benchmark interest rate.	**Buenos Aires:** Government releases January wholesale and retail price indexes and December and 1995 trade figures **Washington:** Weekly report on commercial and industrial loans at U.S. commercial banks.

Hopes for Rate Cuts Underpin Bonds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Bonds are expected to maintain their bullish tone this week amid expectations Federal Reserve Board policymakers will lower interest rates when they meet Tuesday and Wednesday, analysts said.

"We've been bullish on bonds, and we don't see any reason to change our course," said Ed Labenski, a manager at IDS Fixed Income Advisors.

Mostly lackluster economic reports last week bolstered expectations for a Fed rate cut.

One analyst said the economy was "teetering on the verge" of a recession and cited the November housing reports that showed very weak activity in spite of the low level of interest rates.

But the Treasury market shuddered last week when two of the rally's main buttresses crumbled, as Republicans abandoned their quest for a balanced-budget deal and as hedge funds started edging out the door.

But some traders said the lack of a budget deal could benefit the bond market because the government will operate at lower spending levels for the rest of the year, which could contribute to slower growth.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

bond yield ended the week at 6.04 percent, up from 5.97 percent a week ago.

Bond prices also dropped amid speculation that hedge fund managers were selling U.S. bonds they bought after borrowing in Japan. Such sales undid bets that took advantage of the dollar's recent rebound against the yen and the gap between U.S. and Japanese interest rates.

But many investors contend that rapid economic growth and prospects for Fed rate cuts matter more than the outcome of the budget debate in Washington.

"Long-term investors who own bonds on the basis of no inflation and modest growth are still comfortable," said John Burgess, a manager at Bankers Trust Global Asset Management.

The market will also be bombarded with economic reports before, during and after the Fed's meeting.

Traders say one key indicator will be the January unemployment report on Friday, which will show the state of the economy at the start of the year.

"We definitely have built in a weak first quarter," a trader said. "Given the fact that we've turned a little negative, we need to at least get confirmation that things are weak" from the jobs report.

Some forecasts call for a 100,000 increase in January payrolls, which would be down from the 151,000 increase in December. Analysts say, though, that even if the January report is weak, it may be hard to sort out the impact of the blizzard on the East Coast.

The bond market might also be surprised by the December producer price report, which is expected to show high readings because of a rise in energy prices. *(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)*

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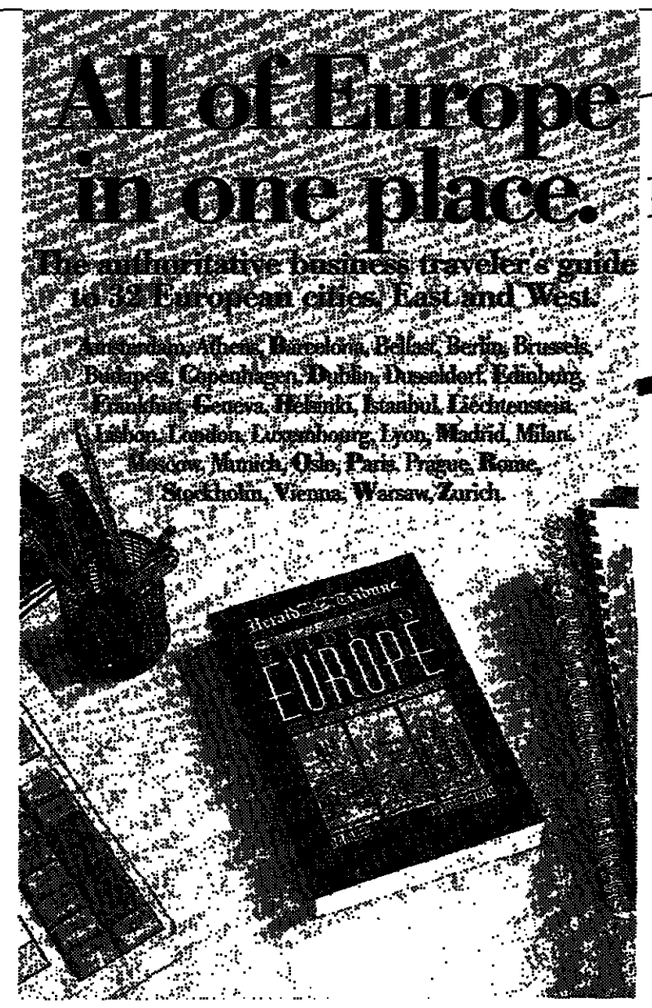
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Jan. 26

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A Plus		—	1663	11	10¼	10¼	—⅛
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ABC Bc s	.40	2.7	138	14¾	14⅛	14¾	
ABC Rail		—	1880	22¾	20¼	20¾	—1⅛
ABR Inf s		—	2136	49½	39	47¾	+2¾
ABS	.20	11.0	5572	3	1⅝	1¾	—1⅛
ABT Bld		—	787	15¼	14¼	15	+¼
ACC Cp		—	2516	24¾	22¾	23½	
ACT Mfn		—	1513	10¾	10½	10¾	
ACT Ntf n		—	9479	14¼	11¾	14	+1⅛
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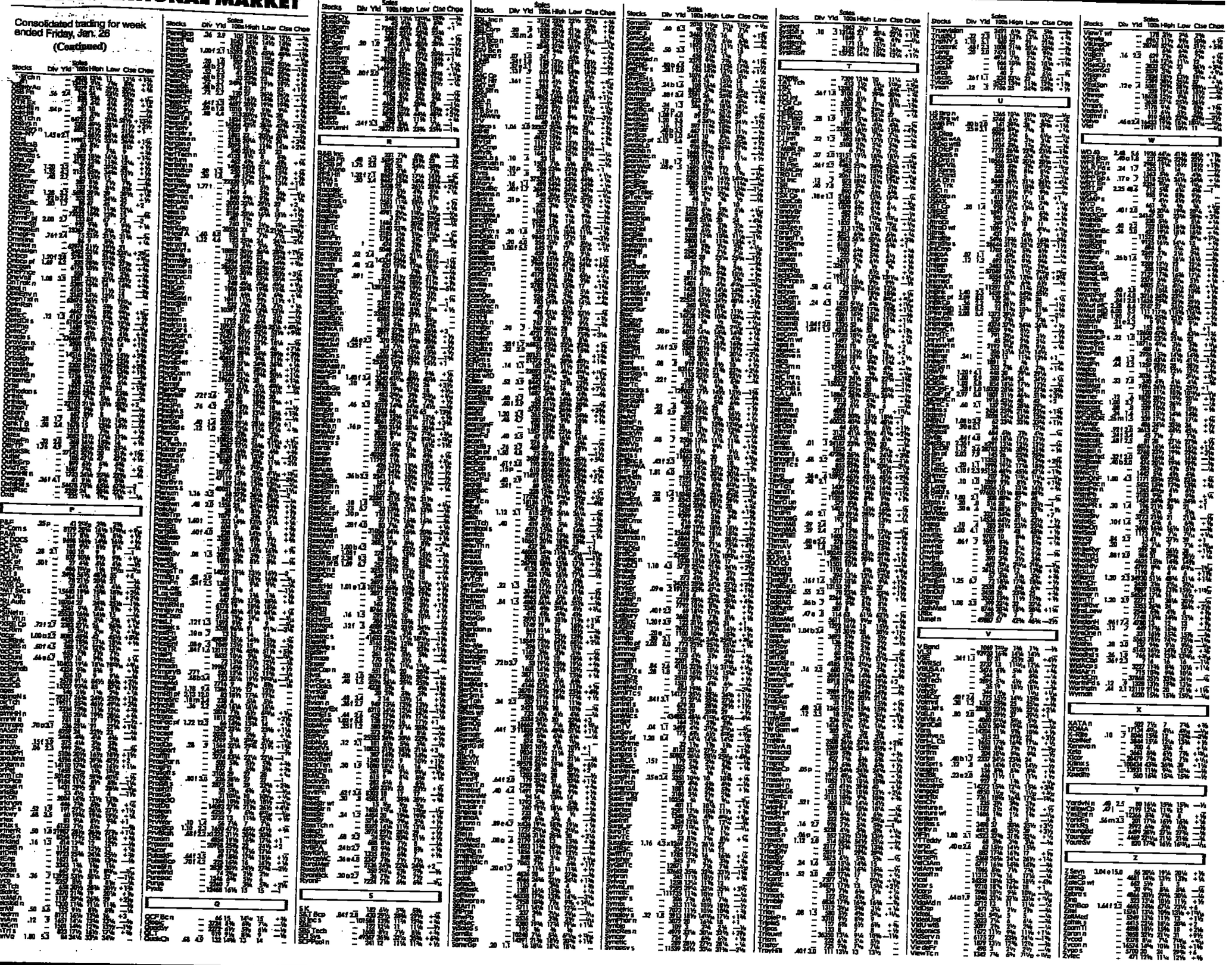
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Jan. 26

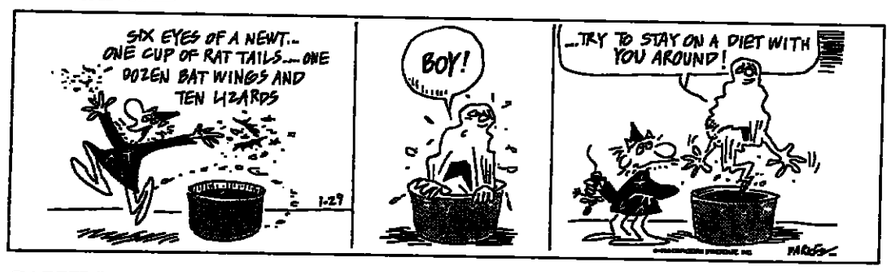
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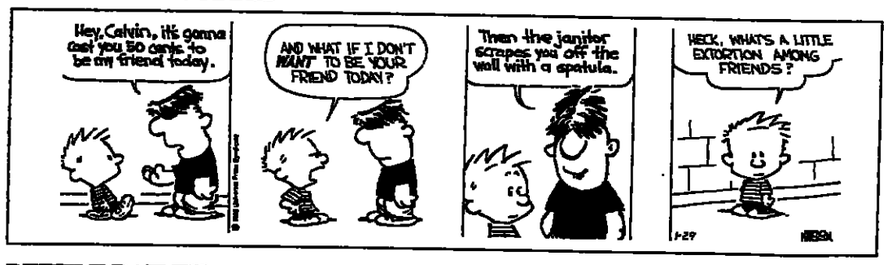
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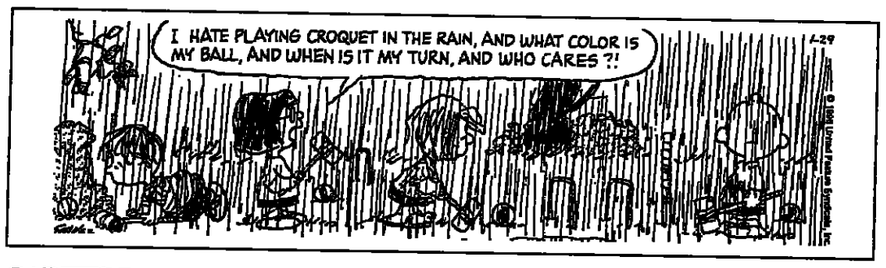


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PEANUTS



GARFIELD



THE FAR SIDE



Hit elephants

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TIFAH

SUMIN

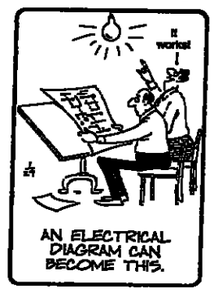
INQUAT

LEGALY

Answer:

(Answers tomorrow)

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Saturday's Jumbles: BROOD FOAMY SQUIRM GOODLY
Answer: How the basketball ref felt when lampers flared — IN A "FOUL" MOOD

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New Zealander Takes Slalom

Reuters

SERRE CHEVALIER, France — Austrian-born Claudia Riegler gave New Zealand only its second-ever victory in World Cup alpine skiing on Sunday, when she upset the favorites in the women's slalom.

The 19-year-old from Salzburg, whose mother is from New Zealand, posted a combined time of one minute and 31.27 seconds to emulate Anne-Lise Coberger, who won a slalom in Hinterstoder in 1992.

Karin Roten of Switzerland, fastest in the first leg, missed out on her birthday present, finishing second in 1:31.56. Despite a disastrous morning leg, Sweden's Pernilla Wiberg was third.

Riegler, who dropped out of the Austrian team two seasons ago after a dispute with her coaches was third in a slalom in Maribor earlier this month.

Former teammate Effi Eder finished 11th but clinched the overall slalom World Cup. With one race left, she leads Slovenia's Urska Hrovat by nearly 200 points.

Hopkins KOs Frank In Just 24 Seconds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHOENIX — Bernard Hopkins defended his International Boxing Federation middleweight title by stopping Steve Frank in 24 seconds.

The bell rang and the fighters met in the middle of the ring. Hopkins scored with an overhand right, then fired two left jabs before connecting with a right to the head of Frank, who fell to the canvas.

Frank just beat the count of referee Bobby Ferrara, who stared into Frank's eyes before stopping the fight. There was a mild protest from the fans at the Arizona Veterans Memorial Coliseum but not much from Frank or his corner.

In earlier fights on Don King's so-called preamble-to-the-Super Bowl card, Venezuela's Eloy Rojas retained his World Boxing Association featherweight title with a 12-round decision over Miguel Arrozal of the Philippines.

In another short fight, Terry Norris defended his World Boxing Council and IBF junior middleweight titles by stopping previously unbeaten Jorge Luis Vado of Nicaragua in the second round. *(Reuters, AP)*

Internazionale Ties Parma to Help Milan

Reuters

Internazionale did its local rival, Milan, a huge favor Sunday when it held third-placed Parma to a 1-1 tie, allowing Milan to open up a four-point lead at the top of the table.

An 83d-minute header from Marco Branca earned Inter a point against

SOCCER ROUNDUP

Parma, while Milan won 2-0 at Udinese. A victory would have moved Parma up into second place ahead of Fiorentina.

For much of the match at the San Siro, Parma looked like it was closing the gap on Milan, but that was until Branca headed home Benito Carbone's 83rd minute cross.

Earlier, a fine solo effort from the Bulgarian Hristo Stoichkov, finally showing the form that made him 1994's European Footballer of the Year, gave Parma the lead.

Milan won at Udinese with a goal in each half from the Italian defender Paolo Maldini and the Croat Zvonimir Boban.

Fourth-place Juventus kept alive its faint hopes of retaining the title with a 2-0 home win over struggling Piacenza.

Antonio Conte's 34th minute header from Alessandro Del Piero's precise corner and Ciro Ferrara's spectacular overhead kick gave Juventus the victory.

PierLuigi Casiraghi scored a hat trick, as inconsistent Lazio demolished Cagliari 4-0 to climb into fifth place.

Stoichkov, who has struggled to claim a regular first-team place since joining Parma from Barcelona last summer, struck with breathtaking brilliance in the sixth minute.

Picking up the ball just inside Inter's half, the Bulgarian made a solo break deep into the penalty area. When his first shot cannoned back off Gianluca Pagliuca, Stoichkov rolled the ball into the net from the tightest of angles.

In the 83d minute, immediately after Parma coach Nevio Scala took off the tiring Stoichkov, Branca made amends for earlier misses with his ninth goal of the season.

ENGLAND A 63 minute penalty from Dwight Yorke gave Aston Villa a 1-0 victory at first division Sheffield United Sunday and a place in the fifth round of the F.A. Cup.

After heavy snowfalls and freezing temperatures wiped out 11 of Saturday's 14 scheduled ties, and with two of the three games that were played ending in ties, Manchester United was the only other team assured of a place in the last 16.

Yorke, who scored the winner when Villa beat Tottenham 2-1 in the league last Sunday, coolly stroked the ball over United goalkeeper Alan Kelly to give Villa the victory.

The spot-kick was awarded after Villa's Serbian international striker, Savo Milosevic, was fouled.

Sheffield United, the bottom team in the first division who knocked out Arsenal in the third round, made little impression on the visitors, while Villa had several chances to increase its lead.

The draw for the fifth round created the possibility of a meeting between Manchester's two Premier League clubs. United will entertain City if its neighbor wins its postponed tie with Coventry City.

SPAIN Real Madrid's new coach, Arsenio Iglesias, had teenage striker Raul Gonzalez to thank for his successful official debut in charge of the Spanish champions on Sunday.

Gonzalez opened the scoring at Real Oviedo and his 82d minute goal sealed a hard-fought 2-1 victory.

The win was Real's second this week following their 5-0 victory at Bilbao on Wednesday, the day before Iglesias officially took over as successor to Jorge Valdano, who was fired last Sunday.

Real started strongly, but struggled after midfielder Luis Enrique Martinez was sent off just before halftime. Oviedo equalized through Carlos Munoz just after Enrique's dismissal.

Meanwhile, Atletico Madrid maintained its grip on first place with a 4-1 victory over Athletic Bilbao on Sunday evening.

Barcelona moved into second place with a fine performance from its own teenage prodigy, Ivan de la Pena.

He scored twice in his side's 3-1 home victory over Zaragoza. De la Pena put the entire Camp Nou stadium on its feet with his second, a superb lobbed shot from just within the halfway line.

Barcelona is tied at 46 points with Espanyol, which played a scrappy 0-0 draw at lowly Albacete.

The surprise of the day was Valladolid's 3-1 victory at Compostela, which had been unbeaten at home in the league this season. Compostela slipped to fifth behind Valencia, for whom Montenegrin Predrag Mijatovic scored twice in an emphatic 4-1 home win over struggling Merida.

Deportivo de la Coruña produced the best football of the weekend in Saturday's 5-0 victory at Salamanca.

Jack Charlton, who resigned last month as the manager of Ireland, said he would be willing to replace Terry Venables as the England coach if the Football Association asked him.

Charlton, 60, a member of England's 1966 World Cup winning team, said that if the F.A. asked for his help, he could not refuse to give it. "If they came in and said 'the job is yours if you want it,' as an Englishman you would not be able to say no," said Charlton.



Bern Bodhoff/Agence France-Presse

Tony Yeboah, who scored Ghana's goal, outpacing Esanga Emeka Mamale of Zaire in the African Nations Cup.

For Lemieux, Another Hat

The Associated Press

Mario Lemieux had three goals and two assists, as his 36th career hat trick helped Pittsburgh to it fourth

NHL ROUNDUP

consecutive victory. Philadelphia is winless in Pittsburgh since Nov. 21, 1990.

Lemieux has points in all but one of his 41 games this season and has 29 multiple-point games. His 109 points lead the league in scoring.

Canadiens 4, Jets 1 Martin Rucinsky set up four goals and Jocelyn Thibault made 41 saves as Montreal continued its mastery over Winnipeg at the Forum.

Rangers 5, Bruins 3 Pat Verbeek and Mark Messier scored key goals as New York raced to a 3-0 lead and then hung on for a victory to extend its unbeaten streak to eight games.

Blues 2, Lightning 1 Tony Twist scored two goals in the second period, giving St. Louis victory over the Tampa Bay Lightning.

Avalanche 4, Sharks 3 Valeri Kamensky scored with 2:49 gone in overtime to give Colorado victory over the San Jose Sharks.

Kings 5, Mighty Ducks 4 Wayne Gretzky had a goal and three assists as the Los Angeles Kings snapped an eight-game winless streak.

Blackhawks 5, Red Wings 5 Niklas Lidstrom's goal with 17.3 seconds left in the third period allowed the Detroit Red Wings to salvage a tie with Chicago.

Whalers 4, Devils 4 New Jersey center Bobby Holik scored on a 50-footer with 2:55 remaining in regulation time as the Devils staged a late rally to tie Hartford.

Maple Leafs 2, Senators 2 Ottawa rookie Daniel Alfredsson scored with 9.6 seconds left in regulation, leading the Senators to a tie

Panthers 6, Sabres 3 Six different Florida players scored, including a club-record three goals in the game's opening 8:34 en route to victory over the Buffalo Sabres.

Canucks 6, Islanders 3 Esa Tikkanen scored twice for Vancouver, including the game winner while Alexander Mogilny notched his 37th goal of the season.

SCOREBOARD

TENNIS

Australian Open

MEN'S SINGLES, FINAL

Boris Becker (4), Germany, def. Michael Chang (5), U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES, FINAL

Monica Seles (1), U.S., def. Anke Huber (8), Germany, 6-4, 6-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES, FINAL

Stefan Edberg, Sweden, and Petr Korda, Czech Republic, def. Sebastien Lareau, Canada, and Alex O'Brien, U.S., 7-5, 7-5, 4-6, 6-1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES, FINAL

Chanda Rubin, U.S., and Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (8), Spain, def. Lindsay Davenport and Mary Fernandez (3), U.S., 7-5, 2-6, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES, SEMIFINAL

Mark Woodforde, Australia, and Larisa Neiland (1), Latvia, def. Mark Knowles, Bahamas, and Lisa Raymond (4), U.S., 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES, FINAL

Mark Woodforde, Australia, and Larisa Neiland (1), Latvia, def. Luke Jensen and Nicole Arendt, U.S., 4-6, 7-5, 6-0.

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Orlando	30	12	.714	—
New York	26	15	.634	3½
Washington	21	21	.500	9
Miami	19	23	.452	11
New Jersey	17	25	.405	13
Boston	15	26	.366	14½
Philadelphia	7	34	.170	22½

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	37	3	.925	—
Indiana	28	14	.666	10
Atlanta	24	17	.585	13½
Cleveland	22	19	.537	15½
Detroit	21	19	.525	16
Charlotte	20	21	.488	17½
Milwaukee	15	25	.375	22
Toronto	12	30	.286	26

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	27	13	.675	—
Houston	29	15	.659	—
Utah	27	14	.659	½
Denver	17	25	.405	11
Dallas	13	27	.325	14
Minnesota	11	29	.275	16
Vancouver	10	32	.238	18

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Seattle	30	11	.732	—
Sacramento	22	16	.579	6½
L.A. Lakers	24	18	.571	6½
Portland	21	21	.500	9½
Phoenix	17	22	.436	12
Golden State	18	24	.429	12½
L.A. Clippers	16	25	.390	14

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Indiana	27	28	29	31—107
Boston	20	30	19	21— 90

I: McKey 9-17 5-6 23; A.Davis 8-13 5-7 21; Miller 9-18 3-4 22. B: Radja 12-23 2-8 26; Brown 5-9 1-1 13. Rebounds— Indiana 57 (A.Davis 13), Boston 51 (Ellison 9). Assists— Indiana 29 (Workman 8), Boston 18 (Fox 5).

Charlotte	35	28	13	31—107
New Jersey	27	40	29	19—115

C: Curry 7-18 3-7 19; Rice 11-20 7-10 34. N.J.: Gilliam 7-16 8-9 22; Gill 10-18 9-11 30. Rebounds— Charlotte 47 (Geiger 8), New Jersey 63 (Williams 12). Assists— Charlotte 27 (Anderson 14), New Jersey 22 (Fleming 8).

Orlando	27	22	23	12— 84
Atlanta	22	25	21	28— 96

O: Scott 7-13 0-0 19; O'Neal 8-14 4-10 20. A: Smith 8-17 3-4 22; Blaylock 7-16 3-4 21. Rebounds— Orlando 46 (O'Neal, Anderson 10), Atlanta 52 (Long 11). Assists— Orlando 19 (Anderson, Hardaway 5), Atlanta 25 (Blaylock 11).

Los Angeles	37	15	22	26—100
Philadelphia	17	21	21	29— 88

L.A.: Ceballos 14-20 3-4 31; Van Exel 6-14 4-5 19. P: Weatherspoon 10-16 3-4 23; Maxwell 9-21 3-4 26. Rebounds— Los Angeles 63 (Campbell 18), Philadelphia 31 (Weatherspoon 9). Assists— Los Angeles 21 (Divac 7), Philadelphia 27 (Sutton 5).

Miami	12	17	24	27— 80
Chicago	22	26	29	25—102

M: Mourning 3-9 6-8 12; Thomas 5-8 3-4 13. C: Pippen 6-15 2-5 17; Jordan 10-21 4-5 25. Rebounds— Miami 52 (Mourning 10), Chicago 62 (Rodman 16). Assists—Miami 16 (Mourning 4), Chicago 26 (Pippen, Rodman 5).

Phoenix	37	23	24	23—107
Milwaukee	33	11	26	27— 97

P: Barkley 6-11 8-9 20; Person 8-13 2-2 18. M: Baker 14-19 1-2 30; Douglas 8-10 1-2 17. Rebounds— Phoenix 47 (Barkley 15), Milwaukee 33 (Baker 8). Assists— Phoenix 23 (Finley, Johnson 8), Milwaukee 23 (Robinson 7).

Portland	18	15	26	24—83
San Antonio	16	19	25	27—87

P: Grant 11-20 1-3 24; C.Robinson 7-14 0-2 18. S.A.: Person 8-17 2-2 21; D.Robinson 8-21 4-10 20. Rebounds— Portland 64 (Dudley 12), San Antonio 65 (D.Robinson 21). Assists— Portland 18 (Strickland 13), San Antonio 24 (Johnson 8).

Utah	27	22	24	20—93
Seattle	29	19	26	20—94

U: Malone 10-26 3-4 23; Hornacek 9-13 6-6 27. S: Hawkins 7-12 0-0 16; Payton 10-16 2-2 24. Rebounds— Utah 50 (Keefe, Malone 10), Seattle 44 (Kemp 12). Assists— Utah 18 (Stockton 6), Seattle 21 (Hawkins, Payton 5).

Sacramento	17	26	39	36—118
Golden State	38	33	36	25—124

S: Williams 10-20 1-2 23; Richmond 13-21 8-8 36. G.S.: Sellaly 8-11 6-7 22; Sprewell 6-14 13-16 26. Rebounds— Sacramento 44 (Polynice 8), Golden State 59 (J.Smith 14). Assists— Sacramento 23 (Edney 7), Golden State 24 (Hardaway 7).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Minnesota	23	25	26	21— 95
New York	38	25	27	22—104

M: Gugliotta 6-11 7-7 19; Mitchell 6-11 8-8 20. N.Y.: Oakley 7-16 4-5 19; Ewing 12-21 4-4 28. Rebounds— Minnesota 47 (Laettner 8), New York 51 (Mason, Oakley, Ewing 10). Assists—Minnesota 21 (Martin 6), New York 27 (Ward 5).

L.A. Lakers	31	18	27	24—100
New Jersey	22	16	28	32— 98

L.A.: Ceballos 14-25 1-2 29; Campbell 7-10 6-6 20. N.J.: Bradley 9-21 1-1 19; Gilliam 6-20 4-6 16. Rebounds— Los Angeles 46 (Campbell 13), New Jersey 63 (Gilliam 12). Assists—Los Angeles 29 (Van Exel 13), New Jersey 24 (Fleming 7).

Vancouver	23	22	18	14— 77
Washington	27	22	32	21—102

V: Avent 6-10 0-2 12; Reeves 6-11 1-2 13. W: Howard 11-17 2-2 24; Muresan 11-12 0-0 22; Cheaney 10-18 0-0 23. Rebounds— Vancouver 50 (D.Edwards 7), Washington 51 (Howard 12). Assists— Vancouver 17 (Anthony 8), Washington 25 (B.Price 13).

Philadelphia	30	24	19	32—105
Charlotte	37	22	29	31—119

P: Weatherspoon 6-11 6-6 18; Stackhouse 5-13 5-11 17; Ruffin 6-12 6-6 21. C: Curry 10-17 0-0 24; Rice 6-17 7-9 21; Anderson 5-13 12-14 22. Rebounds— Philadelphia 47 (Weatherspoon 13), Charlotte 60 (Geiger 21). Assists— Philadelphia 23 (Maxwell 11), Charlotte 27 (Anderson 14).

Miami	24	23	27	28—102
Cleveland	19	18	23	25— 85

M: Mourning 8-11 7-9 23; Chapman 11-21 0-0 29. C: Mills 6-12 4-4 18; Phills 7-13 0-0 16. Rebounds— Miami 49 (Mourning 14), Cleveland 37 (Mills 6). Assists— Miami 33 (Askins, Coles 7), Cleveland 24 (Brandon 8).

Orlando	16	23	19	21— 79
Indiana	32	31	16	23—102

O: O'Neal 9-19 5-9 23; Hardaway 7-16 6-7 21. I: Smits 7-12 4-5 18; Pierce 7-12 3-4 18. Rebounds—Orlando 54 (O'Neal 13), Indiana 55 (D.Davis, A.Davis 8). Assists— Orlando 17 (Scott, Shaw 4), Indiana 23 (Miller, Workman 4).

Portland	38	30	25	19—112
Dallas	28	23	23	29—103

P: C.Robinson 10-16 5-8 29; Strickland 7-19 4-9 19. D: Jackson 7-20 7-13 23; Dumas 8-15 3-4 22. Rebounds—Portland 70 (Sabonis 13), Dallas 49 (Jones 11). Assists— Portland 26 (Strickland 13), Dallas 25 (Kidd 13).

Detroit	19	19	21	26— 85
Houston	19	22	33	30—105

D: Hill 9-18 8-9 26; Houston 7-11 3-4 19. H: Drexler 8-17 6-6 24; Cassell 7-12 2-4 20. Rebounds— Detroit 49 (Hill 12), Houston 54 (Olajuwon 11). Assists— Detroit 14 (Hunter 5), Houston 25 (Drexler 10).

Toronto	14	21	19	26—82
Denver	13	24	28	28—93

T: Murray 4-15 1-2 11; Stoudamire 9-22 3-3 23. D: McDyess 5-12 1-2 11; Abdul-Rauf 8-17 2-2 21. Rebounds— Toronto 64 (Massenburg 11), Denver 55 (L.Ellis 11). Assists— Toronto 18 (Stoudamire 5), Denver 27 (Abdul-Rauf 9).

Golden State	23	28	21	19— 91
Utah	19	28	37	24—108

G.S.: Smith 4-8 3-5 11; Sprewell 6-16 8-10 21. U: Malone 11-23 3-7 25; Carr 6-9 3-5 15. Rebounds— Golden State 39 (Gatling 7), Utah 60 (Malone 12). Assists— Golden State 23 (Armstrong 7), Utah 31 (Stockton 10).

Seattle	29	23	27	17— 96
L.A. Clippers	28	26	15	18— 87

S: Payton 10-22 2-2 23; Hawkins 8-11 3-4 23. L.A.: Barry 7-10 0-0 17; Dehere 5-9 6-10 18. Rebounds— Seattle 51 (Kemp 11), Los Angeles 45 (Vaught 8). Assists— Seattle 19 (Payton 8), Los Angeles 11 (Rogers, Dehere 3).

Top 25 College Results

How the top 25 teams in The Associated Press' college basketball poll fared Saturday: 1, Massachusetts (18-0) beat St. Bonaventure 72-47. Next: vs. Fordham, Tuesday; 2, Kentucky (17-1) beat South Carolina 89-57. Next: vs. Florida, Saturday; 3, Kansas (15-1) did not play. Next: at Nebraska, Sunday; 6, Georgetown (17-3) lost to St. John's 83-72. Next: vs. West Virginia, Wednesday; 7, Villanova (16-3) beat Miami 90-62. Next: at No. 17 Syracuse, Monday; 8, Virginia Tech (13-2) beat Fordham 81-57. Next: vs. St. Joseph's, Monday.

9, Wake Forest (13-3) lost to No. 11 North Carolina 65-59. Next: vs. North Carolina State, Wednesday; 10, Utah (16-3) beat New Mexico 82-64. Next: vs. Texas-El Paso, Thursday; 11, North Carolina (15-4) beat No. 9 Wake Forest 65-59. Next: vs. Duke, Wednesday; 12, Memphis (14-3) beat Southern Mississippi 81-68. Next: vs. Saint Louis, Tuesday; 13, Arizona (15-3) beat Oregon 70-65. Next: vs. Washington, Thursday; 14, Penn State (15-1) beat Indiana 82-68. Next: at Michigan State, Wednesday.

15, UCLA (13-5) lost to Louisville 78-76. Next: vs. Oregon, Thursday; 17, Syracuse (14-5) beat No. 20 Boston College 88-73. Next: vs. No. 7 Villanova, Monday; 18, Clemson (12-4) lost to North Carolina State 64-61. Next: vs. Georgia Tech, Tuesday; 19, Purdue (15-4) beat Ohio State 70-53. Next: at No. 16 Michigan, Wednesday; 20, Boston College (12-4) lost to No. 17 Syracuse 88-73. Next: vs. Providence, Thursday; 25, California (11-5) lost to Washington 71-69. Next: at Stanford, Wednesday.

Major College Scores

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Arizona St. 93, Oregon St. 75
Arkansas 66, Oral Roberts 65
Arkansas St. 77, SW Louisiana 71
Brigham Young 90, Texas-El Paso 82
Brown 73, Yale 56
Colorado St. 94, Air Force 71
Cornell 76, Columbia 63
Dartmouth 59, Navy 48
Dayton 61, Xavier, Ohio 55
Florida 73, LSU 70
Georgia Tech 79, Florida St. 58
Illinois 74, Northwestern 62
Iowa St. 57, Oklahoma 61
Michigan St. 68, Minnesota 54
Mississippi 70, Alabama 63
Mississippi St. 60, Tennessee 59
Missouri 86, Kansas St. 80
Penn 68, La Salle 66, OT
Rhode Island 87, Duquesne 68
St. Louis 72, N.C. Charlotte 58
Stanford 78, Washington St. 67
Temple 54, St. Joseph's 52
Utah 82, New Mexico 64
Vanderbilt 66, Georgia 62
Washington 71, California 69
West Virginia 69, Notre Dame 59
Wyoming 94, Fresno St. 81

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	30	11	9	69	187	138
Florida	30	13	5	65	172	130
Philadelphia	24	13	11	59	167	126
Washington	22	20	5	49	129	120
New Jersey	21	22	5	47	126	121
Tampa Bay	20	20	7	47	139	157
N.Y. Islanders	12	27	8	32	133	179

NORTHEAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Pittsburgh	31	14	3	65	236	162
Montreal	23	19	6	52	150	147
Boston	20	19	6	46	162	167
Hartford	18	24	6	42	132	148
Buffalo	19	25	3	41	136	154
Ottawa	8	37	2	18	107	190

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Detroit	34	9	4	72	177	104
Chicago	25	15	11	61	172	141
Toronto	22	17	9	53	149	139
St. Louis	20	19	8	48	127	130
Winnipeg	20	24	4	44	170	178
Dallas	14	23	10	38	131	164

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Colorado	26	14	9	61	189	138
Vancouver	17	19	12	46	176	164
Los Angeles	17	22	11	45	167	173
Calgary	17	23	9	43	144	155
Edmonton	18	24	6	42	133	183
Anaheim	17	27	5	39	139	166
San Jose	10	35	4	24	145	221

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Washington 1, Buffalo 0
Edmonton 4, N.Y. Islanders 1
Dallas 4, Calgary 2

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Winnipeg	0	0	1—1
Montreal	1	2	1—4

First Period: M-Bure 10 (Rucinsky, Damphousse). Second Period: M-Quintal 1 (Rucinsky) (sh). 3, M-Recchi 14 (Rucinsky, Brisebois) (pp). Third Period: W-Tkachuk 29 (Zhamnov, Selanne) (pp). 5, M-Bure 11 (Damphousse, Rucinsky). Shots on goal: W- 14-13-15—42. M- 7-6-6—19. Goalies: W-Khabibulin. M-Thibault.

Philadelphia	2	0	2—4
Pittsburgh	3	2	2—7

First Period: P-Sandstrom 34 (Lemieux, Mironov). 2, P-Folloon 12 (Quinn, Brind'Amour). 3, P-Lindros 29 (Desjardins, Svoboda) (pp). 4, P-Lemieux 43 (Francis, Zubov) (pp). 5, P-, Sandstrom 35 (Lemieux, Jagr) (pp). Second Period: P-Lemieux 44 (Murray, Sandstrom). 7, P-Nedved 22 (Tamer, Jagr). Third Period: P-Lemieux 45 (Sandstrom, Leroux). 9, P-Brind'Amour 15 (Falloon, Svoboda). 10, P-Zubov 6 (Smolinski, Joseph). 11, P-, Dykhuis 4 (Lindros, Klatt) (pp). Shots on goal: P- 13-10-19—42. P- 12-11-8—31. Goalies: P-Snow, Hextall. P-Barrasso.

Anaheim	1	1	2—4
Los Angeles	2	2	1—5

First Period: L.A.-Gretzky 14 (Khristich, Yachmenev). 2, L.A.-Khristich 16 (Yachmenev, Sydor) (pp). 3, A-Karpov 2 (Krygier, Rucchin). Second Period: L.A.-Slaney 4 (Gretzky, McSorley) :34. 5, L.A.-Kurri 9 (Gretzky) (pp). 6, A-Kariya 26 (D.Sacco). Third Period: L.A.-McSorley 8 (Druce, Gretzky) (pp). 8, A-Rucchin 12 (Kariya, Van Allen) (pp). 9, A-Van Allen 7 (J.Sacco). Shots on goal: A- 9-8-16—33. L.A.- 18-13-11—42. Power-play Opportunities—A-1 of 3; L.A.-3 of 7. Goalies: A-Hebert. L.A.-Hrudey.

Tampa Bay	0	1	0—1
St. Louis	0	2	0—2

First Period—None. Second Period: S.L.-Twist 2 (Johnson, Courtnall). 2, T-Gratton 11 (Klima, Cross). 3, S.L.-Twist 3 (Courtnall). Third Period—None. Shots on goal: T- 5-9-10—24. S.L.- 14-11-10—35. Goalies: T-Puppa. S.L.-Fuhr.

N.Y. Rangers	1	2	2—5
Boston	0	1	2—3

First Period: New York, Verbeek 34 (Karpovtsev). Second Period: New York, Ferraro 20 (Verbeek, Robitaille). 3, New York, Graves 18 (Kovalev, Karpovtsev). 4, B-Moger 6 (Rohloff) (pp). Third Period: B-Donato 13 (Leach, McLaren). 6, New York Messier 35 (Samuelsson). 7, B-Reid 17 (Donato, Bourque). 8, New York, Messier 36 (Leetch, Verbeek). Shots on goal: New York 5-9-6—20. B- 14-11-19—44. Goalies: New York, Healy. B-Ranford.

Colorado	1	2	0	1—4
San Jose	0	0	3	0—3

First Period: Colorado, Lemieux 23 (Forsberg, Yelle). Second Period: Colorado, Sakic 31, (sh). 3, Colorado, Simon 5 (Yelle). Third Period: S.J.-Tancill 3 (Baker). 5, S.J.-, Odgers 1 (Sykora, Janney). 6, S.J.-Ragnarsson 8. Overtime—7, Colorado, Kamensky 21 (Forsberg, Foote). Shots on goal: Colorado 10-10-10-4—34. S.J.- 5-9-11-0—25. Goalies: Colorado, Roy. S.J.-Terreri.

Detroit	1	3	1	0—5
Chicago	0	2	3	0—5

First Period: D-Kozlov 23. Second Period: D-McCarty 7 (Fedorov, Kozlov) (pp). 3, D-Fedorov 20 (Primeau, Yzerman). 4, D-Yzerman 21 (Lidstrom, Larionov) (pp). 5, C-Roenick 24 (Nicholls, Amonte). 6, C-Savard 7 (Weinrich). Third Period: C-Craven 13 (Savard, Dazé). 8, C-Dazé 24 (Savard, Craven). 9, C-Amonte 14 (Nicholls, Roenick). 10, D-Lidstrom 10 (Larionov, Yzerman). Overtime—None. Shots on goal: D- 7-13-6-2—28. C- 5-4-8-1—18. Goalies: D-Osgood. C-Belfour.

New Jersey	2	1	1	0—4
Hartford	0	3	1	0—4

First Period: N.J.-Sykora 15 (Thomas, Chambers) (pp). 2, N.J.-McKay 7 (Chambers, Brylin) (pp). Second Period: H-Kron 14 (Brown) :15 (pp). 4, H-Kron 15 (Ranheim, Burke). 5, N.J.-Rolston 3 (MacLean). 6, H-Brown 5 (Nikolishin, Shanahan) (pp). Third Period: H-Emerson 16 (Shanahan) (sh). 8, N.J.-Holik 6. Overtime—None. Shots on goal: N.J.- 20-10-19-5—54. H- 5-13-5-3—26. Goalies: N.J.-Brodeur. H-Burke.

Toronto	0	1	1	0—2
Ottawa	0	1	1	0—2

First Period—None. Second Period: T-Ellett 3, (pp). 2, O-Yashin 2 (Alfredsson, Duchesne) (pp). Third Period: T-Sundin 22 (Gartner) (pp). 4, O-Alfredsson 15 (Bonk, Modry). Overtime—None. Shots on goal: T- 19-15-10-0—44. O- 10-6-8-1—25. Goalies: T-Potvin. O-Rhodes.

Buffalo	1	1	1—3
Florida	3	2	1—6

First Period: F-Jovanovski 4 (Lindsay, Dvorak). 2, F-Lowry 6 (Murphy, Fitzgerald). 3, F-, Garpenlov 14 (Dvorak). 4, B-Dawe 11. Second Period: F-Hull 16 (Skrudland, Lindsay). 6, F-Belanger 16 (Svehla, Lindsay). 7, B-Peca 7 (Astley, Holzinger). Third Period: F-Barnes 13 (Jovanovski, Svehla) (pp). 9, B-Burridge 15 (Holzinger, Zhitnik) (pp). Shots on goal: B- 3-16-7—26. F- 9-13-14—36. Goalies: B-Hasek, Blue. F-Fitzpatrick.

N.Y. Islanders	2	1	0—3
Vancouver	1	3	2—6

First Period: New York, Green 16 (Palffy, Clark) (pp). 2, V-Gelinas 19 (Courtnall, Beranek). 3, New York, Palffy 19 (Kasparaitis). Second Period: V-Mogilny 38 (Walker). 5, New York, Green 17 (Palffy) (sh). 6, V-Aucoin 2 (Ronning) (pp). 7, V-Tikkanen 9 (Mogilny, Ronning). Third Period: V-Tikkanen 10 (Ronning, Rohlin). 9, V-Ronning 11 (Hedican, Mogilny). Shots on goal: New York 9-9-10—28. V- 7-10-11—28. Goalies: New York, Soto. V-Hirsch.

SOCCER

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Auxerre 1, Le Havre 0
Bastia 0, Guingamp 1
Bordeaux 3, Gueugnon 1
Lille 0, Monaco 0
Martigues 2, Strasbourg 0
Nice 1, Montpellier 2
Paris St Germain 2, Cannes 1
Rennes 2, Lens 1

STANDINGS: Auxerre 45, Metz 44, Lens 42, Monaco 40, Guingamp 39, Montpellier 37, Nantes 36, Rennes 36, Bastia 35, Strasbourg 33, Nice 32, Bordeaux 28, Le Havre 28, Lyon 27, St Etienne 25, Lille 24, Cannes 23, Gueugnon 22, Martigues 21.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Salamanca 0, Deportivo La Coruna 5
Valencia 4, Merida 1
Barcelona 3, Real Zaragoza 1
Real Oviedo 1, Real Madrid 2
Compostela 1, Real Valladolid 3
Albacete 0, Espanyol 0
Real Betis 0, Rayo Vallecano 0
Real Sociedad 1, Sevilla 0
Racing Santander 1, Sporting Gijon 1

STANDINGS: Atletico Madrid 52, Barcelona 46, Espanyol 46, Valencia 45, Compostela 44, Real Madrid 39, Deportivo Coruna 38, Real Betis 38, Tenerife 35, Real Sociedad 33, Celta Vigo 31, Athletic Bilbao 29, Sporting Gijon 28, Zaragoza 26, Oviedo 26, Rayo Vallecano 24, Merida 23, Sevilla 23, Albacete 23, Racing 23, Salamanca 22, Valladolid 17.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Atalanta 2, Roma 1
Bari 2, Torino 2
Inter 1, Parma 1
Juventus 2, Piacenza 0
Lazio 4, Cagliari 0
Padova 4, Napoli 2
Sampdoria 2, Cremonese 0
Udinese 0, Milan 2

STANDINGS: Milan 40, Fiorentina 36, Parma 35, Juventus 32, Lazio 29, Roma 28, Inter 26, Napoli 26, Sampdoria 25, Vicenza 25, Udinese 25, Atalanta 25, Cagliari 23, Piacenza 19, Padova 18, Torino 18, Bari 17, Cremonese 12.

ENGLISH F.A. CUP

FOURTH ROUND

Sheffield United 0, Aston Villa 1
Everton 2, Port Vale 2, tie
Reading 0, Manchester United 3
Tottenham 1, Wolves 1, tie

SCOTTISH CUP

THIRD ROUND

Whitehill Welfare 0, Celtic 3
Caledonian Thistle 1, East Fife 1, tie
Hibernian 0, Kilmarnock 2
Keith 1, Rangers 10
Raith 3, Queens Park 0
Ross County 0, Forfar 3

AFRICAN NATIONS CUP

QUARTERFINALS

South Africa 2, Algeria 1
Zambia 3, Egypt 1
Ghana 1, Zaire 0

OLYMPIC QUALIFYING

OCEANIA ZONE

Australia 7, Solomon Islands 0
New Zealand 5, Vanuatu 1

GOLF

Johnnie Walker Classic

Scores after the fourth and final round Sunday of the 600,000-pound (dlrs 908,000) Johnnie Walker Classic golf championship over the par-72, 6,402-meter (7,001-yard) Garden Course at the Tanah Merah Country Club in Singapore (Ian Woosnam of Wales won at third hole of playoff):

Ian Woosnam, Wales	69-68-69-66—272
A. Coltart, Scotland	69-68-70-65—272
Olle Karlsson, Sweden	66-69-74-66—275
Paul Curry, England	68-70-69-68—275
Wayne Riley, Australia	70-67-67-71—275
Park Nam Sin, Korea	72-67-72-65—276
B. Hughes, Australia	66-72-70-68—276
Craig Parry, Australia	72-68-67-69—276
Ernie Els, South Africa	67-67-72-70—276
A. Painter, Australia	67-70-69-70—276

Phoenix Open

Leading final scores Saturday in the $1.2 million Phoenix Open, played on the 6,992-yard, par-71 TPC of Scottsdale (x-won third hole of sudden death):

x-Phil Mickelson	69-67-66-67—269
Justin Leonard	67-67-66-69—269
Tom Scherrer	67-70-65-68—270
Mark Calcavecchia	72-69-68-62—271
John Wilson	67-71-67-66—271
Curt Byrum	69-69-72-62—272
Scott Simpson	67-71-68-66—272
Rocco Mediate	70-67-68-67—272
Woody Austin	65-67-72-68—272
Steve Jones	67-67-72-67—273

SKIING

World Cup Results

MEN'S SLALOM

Leading results Saturday of a Men's World Cup slalom in Sestriere, Italy (heat times in parentheses): 1, Mario Reiter, Austria (1:01.05-57.74) 1:58.79; 2, Thomas Sykora, Austria (1:01.24-57.71) 1:58.95; 3, Thomas Stangassinger, Austria (1:01.64-57.56) 1:59.20; 4, Andrej Miklavc, Slovenia (1:01.99-57.44) 1:59.43; 5, Fabio De Crignis, Italy (1:01.91-57.54) 1:59.55; 6, Ole Christian Furuseth, Norway (1:02.13-57.77) 1:59.90; 7, Jure Kosir, Slovenia (1:01.80-58.29) 2:00.09; 8, Tom Stiansen, Norway (1:02.82-57.65) 2:00.47; 9, Kiminobu Kimura, Japan (1:03.18-57.34) 2:00.52; 10, Kjetil Andre Aamodt, Norway (1:02.27-58.57) 2:00.84.

World Cup Slalom Standings (After 8 races): 1, Sebastien Amiez, France, 459 points; 2, Alberto Tomba, Italy, 440; 3, Thomas Sykora, Austria, 346; 4, Mario Reiter 339; 5, Jure Kosir, Slovenia, 321; 6, Andrej Miklavc, Slovenia, 263; 7, Fabio De Crignis, Italy, 242; 8, Finn Christian Jagge, Norway, 224; 9, Christian Mayer, Austria, 214; 10, Yves Dimier, France, 202.

Overall World Cup Standings (After 27 races): 1, Lasse Kjus, Norway, 956 points; 2, Günther Mader, Austria, 752; 3, Michael Von Grünigen, Switzerland, 738; 4, Hans Knaus, Austria, 666; 5, Alberto Tomba 616; 6, Mario Reiter, Austria, 533; 7, Fredrik Nyberg, Sweden, 525; 8, Luc Alphand, France, 508; 9, Sebastien Amiez 459; 10, Jure Kosir 437.

WOMEN'S SLALOM

Leading results Friday from a Women's World Cup night slalom in Sestriere, the eighth of the season (heat times in parentheses): 1, Sonja Nef, Switzerland (53.56-53.59), 1:47.15; 2, Marlies Oester, Switzerland (53.13-54.16), 1:47.29; 3, Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden (53.04-54.35), 1:47.40; 4, Zali Steggall, Australia (54.08-53.36), 1:47.44; 5, Marianne Kjoerstad, Norway (53.80-53.75), 1:47.55; 6, Deborah Compagnoni, Italy (54.01-53.64), 1:47.65; 7, Effi Eder, Austria (52.84-55.17), 1:48.01; (tie), Urska Hrovat, Slovenia (54.25-53.76), 1:48.01; 9, Patricia Chauvet, France (53.91-54.11), 1:48.02; 10, Leila Piccard, France (54.18-54.42), 1:48.60.

Leading results Sunday of a Women's World Cup slalom in Serre Chevalier, France: 1, Claudia Riegler, New Zealand (44.06 - 47.21) 1:31.27; 2, Karin Roten, Switzerland (43.98 - 47.58) 1:31.56; 3, Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden (44.77 - 47.02) 1:31.79; 4, Natasa Bokal, Slovenia (44.33 - 47.66) 1:31.99; 5, Patricia Chauvet, France (44.08 - 48.10) 1:32.18; 6, Anita Wachter, Austria (44.72 - 47.75) 1:32.47; 7, Karin Lambrigger, Switzerland (44.33 - 48.24) 1:32.57; 8, Urska Hrovat, Slovenia (44.64 - 48.01) 1:32.65; 9, Martina Accola, Switzerland (44.92 - 48.17) 1:33.09; 10, Kristina Andersson, Sweden (44.65 - 48.75) 1:33.40.

World Cup Slalom Standings: 1, Effi Eder 580 points; 2, Urska Hrovat 400; 3, Marianne Kjoerstad, Norway, 338; 3, Kristina Andersson 338; 5, Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden, 334; 6, Martina Accola, Switzerland, 320; 7, Claudia Riegler, New Zealand, 281; 8, Karin Roten, Switzerland, 251; 9, Anita Wachter, Austria, 230; 10, Patricia Chauvet, France, 205.

Overall World Cup Standings: 1, Anita Wachter 875 points; 2, Martina Ertl, Germany, 794; 3, Katja Seizinger, Germany, 782; 4, Alexandra Meissnitzer, Austria, 632; 5, Effi Eder, Austria, 580; 6, Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden, 566; 7, Picabo Street, U.S., 508; 8, Michaela Dorfmeister, Austria, 506; 9, Isolde Kostner, Italy, 461; 10, Marianne Kjoerstad, Norway, 452.

THE WEEK AHEAD

TUESDAY, JAN 30:

TENNIS Tokyo — Women's Pan-Pacific Open, through Feb. 4

SWIMMING Malmo, Sweden — World Cup, through Jan. 31.

WEDNESDAY, JAN 31:

SOCCER Durban/Johannesburg — African Nations' Cup semifinals

CRICKET Wellington, New Zealand — one-day international, New Zealand vs. Zimbabwe.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1:

GOLF Perth, Australia — Heineken Classic, through Feb. 4.

Pebble Beach, California — Pebble Beach National Pro-Am, through Feb. 4.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2:

SKIING Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany — men, Alpine World Cup, downhill.

Val d'Isere, France — women, Alpine World Cup, super-G.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3:

SKIING Garmisch-Partenkirchen — men, Alpine World Cup, downhill.

Val d'Isere — women, Alpine World Cup, downhill.

RUGBY Five Nations: Edinburgh — Scotland vs. France; Twickenham, England — England vs. Wales.

CRICKET Napier, New Zealand — one-day international, New Zealand vs. Zimbabwe.

SOCCER Johannesburg — African Nations' Cup, 3d-place match, final.

SUNDAY, FEB. 4:

SKIING Garmisch-Partenkirchen — men, Alpine World Cup, super-G.

Val d'Isere — women, Alpine World Cup, super-G.

FOOTBALL Honolulu — NFL, Pro Bowl.

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9 Computer symbols
14 Very much
15 Buffalo's lake
16 Lehár's "The —— Widow"
17 Koh-i-—— diamond
18 San Francisco or Denver facility
19 Lend —— (listen)
20 "Lassie" actress
23 Schiller's "—— Joy"
24 Cassandra, e.g.
28 Barbershop items
32 Yalta participant
33 One of the "Little Women"
37 Venetian resort
38 Charlottesville sch.
39 Sacred beetles
42 That girl
43 Parts of eyeglasses
45 Burt Reynolds TV title role
47 Knights' horses
50 Cutting utensil
51 Heartfelt
53 Maynard's pal in 60's TV
57 "Deep Purple" singer, 1963
61 Thrill
64 The Beatles' "Magical Mystery ——"
65 Memorable times
66 Yellowstone Park animal
67 Learning
68 Artist Magritte
69 Vandyke, e.g.
70 35-inch blade
71 River to the underworld

DOWN

1 "Oh! Susanna" instrument
2 Not silently
3 Nary a person
4 Start calisthenics
5 Written reminder
6 —— the Red
7 Drown
8 Clockmaker Thomas et al.
9 Istanbul inn
10 Main
11 Metal to be refined
12 Shooters' org.
13 Neighbor of Isr.
21 Weaving machines
22 D.D.E. opponent
25 Yale of Yale University
26 Edges
27 Quick drink
29 Raincoat, for short
30 Wire nail
31 Metal to be reprocessed
33 Pouch
34 Patti LuPone Broadway role
35 Worker with lions
36 Tennis's Mandlikova
40 Butter unit
41 Shoe material
44 One of 100
46 —— Corners ("Our Town" town)
48 Bank (on)
49 Byelorussia, e.g.: Abbr.
52 Deed
54 Flat cap
55 —— case (regardless)
56 County next to London
58 Aerobatic maneuver
59 Confident
60 Genealogy char
61 Kind of tide
62 Baldfaced ——
63 Simile's center



Puzzle by Gregory E. Paul

© *New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.*

Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 26

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BANG UPJOB  BANE
AQUAPLANE  SEPOY
TURNSOVER  WROTE
MIST  PICT ATLAS
ALERT  TELEPHOTO
NADIR  SNAG AGAR
   EIS  THRU  ILE
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OUR  DEJA  THO
ATAD  TABS ANZAC
SAMETOKEN  TEETH
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ECTAD  RAPTUROUS
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SYST   ADDRESSES
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SPORTS

Camby Scores 19 in Return After Collapse

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

AMHERST, Massachusetts — Marcus Camby returned to work at the University of Massachusetts Saturday afternoon with a vengeance.

Thirteen days after his collapse — "my episode," Camby called it — he exceeded the 1,000-point mark by scoring 19, for a career total of 1,003, in his team's 72-47 victory over St. Bonaventure.

Camby blocked nine shots in his 26 minutes to tie a school record, four of them within a 90-second span. He also

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

led the Minutemen with seven rebounds, as top-ranked Massachusetts, the only undefeated major U.S. college team, extended its school-record winning streak to 18 games.

"I felt like my freshman year all over again," he said. "My palms were getting sweaty."

Camby, the 6-foot-11-inch junior and player-of-the-year candidate, lost consciousness for 10 minutes on Jan. 14, the last time the Minutemen played the Bonnies. That was the beginning of an unexplained ordeal that included more than four days of testing in two hospitals in two states.

St. Bonaventure (5-11 overall, 1-6 in the Atlantic 10) never led. Massachusetts (18-0, 6-0) has won 35 of its 36 games at the Mullins Center, the one stumble coming last February when a knee injury kept Camby out of a loss to George Washington.

"I felt great, once I got out there," Camby said. "I got the starting nod. The place was going crazy. I had a lot of blocks. I got my 1000th point. It was a great day for me."

"It's something that probably this summer will affect me more than it does now," said UMass coach John Calipari. "I just feel good that he's healthy, he's fine, they know what it's not."

Camby is dealing with the reality that the problem may never be identified. For the team, Camby's return has made a difference beyond the games.

"Everyone has been happy the last two days," said Edgar Padilla, who made five three-point shots for 15 points, with nine assists and two steals. "The practices have been great. It has been a big difference."

When Camby collapsed, followers from coast to coast were reminded of the late basketball great Hank Gathers. Tyrone Weeks, a forward who is Camby's roommate on road trips, grew up in north Philadelphia, not far from Gathers, and was just starting his high school basketball career when Gathers died suddenly. He said had not discussed Gathers with Camby. "I didn't want to put anything in his head about what happened to Hank," Weeks said.

The Associated Press reported on the following games, played Saturday:

No. 11 North Carolina 65, No. 9 Wake Forest 59 In Chapel Hill, Jeff McInnis' steal and shot with 1:09 left helped cap off one of North Carolina's most memorable comebacks.

North Carolina (15-4, 6-1 in the Atlantic Coast Conference) trailed by 18 points with 17:23 left after shooting a season-low 27 percent in the first half. But the Tar Heels went on a 26-10 run to get back into the game, and then made all the key plays down the stretch to knock the Demon Deacons (13-3, 5-2) out of a tie for first place in the league.

Washington 71, No. 25 California 69 In Seattle, Todd MacCulloch's layup gave Washington a 10-point lead with 3:47 left and the Huskies held on to beat No. 25 Cal 71-69 in a Pacific-10 contest.

St. John's 83, No. 6 Georgetown 72 Felipe Lopez said he felt like Madison Square Garden had a jinx over him. But he scored 25 points and St. John's left the Garden with a victory over No. 6 Georgetown.



Steven Senne/The Associated Press

UMass center Marcus Camby jams down 2 of his 19 points on Saturday.

This Time, It 'Feels Different'

NBA Abuzz With Talk of Magic Johnson Comeback

New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Reggie Theus is Magic Johnson's good friend. He lives in Los Angeles and works out with Johnson as often as possible. He has played on Johnson's touring team. He has listened to Johnson talk about comebacks for a long time now, as recently as last week.

"There's no real science to it but, this time, it just feels different," Theus said. Indeed, it doesn't feel like another Johnson fire drill. It feels like he's finally coming back. It feels right.

The Lakers have no central core, no interior Magic. "This team needs something," Theus said. "It needs that shot in the arm." Or a no-look pass from the paint.

Why now? Why not? When Magic Johnson looks at the western conference standings, is there one team he can't talk himself into beating come the playoffs this spring? Probably not.

Whether or not he can play like Magic, there is no question that he still thinks like him. He has to respect Houston, the two-time champion, but he knows the laws of attrition are not on the Rockets' side. He can't possibly be afraid of the Seattle SuperSonics, the current conference leaders who couldn't beat the Magic-less Lakers in the first round last spring.

As Theus said, this is about timing and feel, about a window to a potential stage with Michael Jordan, or Shaquille O'Neal. There are also two vacancies on Lenny Wilkens' Olympic roster to audition for. Johnson is 36 years old.

Vantage Point / **HARVEY ARATON**

This could be the last train back that has any chance of delivering him in the global spotlight he so craves.

Since Johnson made his initial departure from the National Basketball Association in November 1991, he has never really thought of himself as a retired player.

Three years ago, he was going to play but was, lamentably, run off by a cadre of players who feared competing against a man who carried the virus that causes AIDS. Two years ago, the Lakers were so awful that he took a late-season turn as the team's head coach.

Last season, he would have been perceived as interfering with the chemistry of an emerging team with a cocky point guard who had a knack for game-winning shots. Nick Van Exel is shooting 41 percent from the field this season. He has occasionally been at odds over his role with his coach, Del Harris. The Lakers, 24-18 after Saturday night's game against the Nets in New Jersey, seem to have reached an achievement plateau.

Their regulars suffer wild performance swings. Van Exel. Eddie Jones. Vlade Divac. Cedric Ceballos. Elden Campbell. Harris likens his team to your typically leaderless, semidysfunctional NBA family. It needs Big Daddy Magic to come back home and make sure everyone clears his plate of peas.

That's what the great franchise players do. That's what Michael Jordan does for Chicago, where Scottie Pippen would not dare hurl a chair on the court or sit down with a playoff game on the line. "So many young players' favorite two words are 'day off,'" Harris said. "With a guy like Earvin, or Michael, they can get that message across much better than the coach can. And for the most part, nobody's ever done that like Magic."

The Lakers say that Johnson is slower but stronger. Four years of fighting off athletic old age and HIV have turned his neck so thick with muscle he could pass for a Pittsburgh Steeler.

"Weights have been good to Earvin," Theus said. "He's 6-9, strong as an ox. They've changed the hand-check rules. It's going to be tough to guard him in the post, and what happens when they double-team him? He's definitely finding the open man."

Four years ago, Johnson's knees ached from chasing whippet guards. That's Van Exel's job now. Theus said he would expect Johnson to play more inside, to average at least a double-double in points and assists right off the bat.

"He was excited how the players responded to him when he came to practice," Theus said. "He thinks he can make them better."

Divac, a longtime Magic fan, said he wasn't going to get worked up until "he's back on the court." And then? "Then," he said, "I think I will cry."

Campbell Conjures His Own Bit of Magic

The Associated Press

Now that the Elden Campbell road show is over, the Los Angeles Lakers can bring on the Magic Act.

Campbell put in a rebound with one-tenth of a second left Saturday night, giving Los Angeles a 100-98 victory

NBA ROUNDUP

over the New Jersey Nets in what might be the Lakers' final game before welcoming back Magic Johnson.

Johnson has practiced with the Lakers several times during the past two weeks and teammate Cedric Ceballos said before the game that the 36-year-old might be back in the lineup on Tuesday against Golden State.

Campbell dominated during the Lakers' three-game road trip. He had a season-high 26 points and grabbed 10 rebounds against Boston. He grabbed 18 rebounds Friday in Philadelphia and added 20 points, 13 rebounds and eight blocks against the Nets.

Trail Blazers 112, Mavericks 103 In Dallas, Clifford Robinson scored 29 points, 22 in the first half, and Portland survived a late charge by Dallas.

Rockets 105, Pistons 85 In Houston, Clyde Drexler had a triple-double and the Houston Rockets tied a season-high with 14 three-pointers. Drexler had 24 points, 10 rebounds and 10 assists.

Nuggets 93, Raptors 82 Dikembe Mutombo came within one blocked shot of a triple-double and Denver snapped a six-game losing streak.

Jazz 108, Warriors 91 Karl Malone had 25 points and 12 rebounds and Antoine Carr added 15 points as Utah won for the fifth time in six games.

SuperSonics 96, Clippers 87 In Anaheim, Gary Payton scored 13 of his 23 points in the third quarter as Seattle registered its 10th consecutive victory over Los Angeles.

Pacers 102, Magic 79 Rik Smits returned from a three-game absence and scored 18 points as Indiana matched a franchise record with its 14th straight home victory.

Heat 102, Cavaliers 85 Rex Chapman, left alone while Cleveland's defense focused on Alonzo Mourning, scored a season-high 29 points for Miami.

Hornets 110, 76ers 105 In Charlotte, Kenny Anderson had 22 points and 14 assists and Matt Geiger had a career-high 21 rebounds as Charlotte sent Philadelphia to its ninth straight loss.

Knicks 104, Timberwolves 95 Patrick Ewing scored eight of his 28 points in the final three minutes as New York pulled away from Minnesota.

Bullets 102, Grizzlies 77 Washington won for the 21st time matching its victory total of last season.

When the Bowl Was Not Yet So 'Super'

The Man Who Invented the Big Game Did Not Like the Corny Name

Los Angeles Times Service

TEMPE, Arizona — Three decades ago when, as National Football League commissioner, Pete Rozelle was planning the first Super Bowl at Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, he seemed mainly concerned about one thing: the top ticket price of $12 — and that worried him. He thought it might be too much.

"This year, they're charging $12 for the game program," he said the other day. And tickets are $350.

Rozelle, 69, who headed the NFL for 30 years, was speaking from his home in Rancho Santa Fe in San Diego County, California, where he was going to watch Sunday's game. He has been at the Super Bowl only once since retiring in November 1989. But he still serves his successor, Paul Tagliabue, as a consultant.

"Paul doesn't need that much" in terms of advice, he said. "This has become a pretty big show."

It has, in fact, achieved almost the status of a national holiday. And Rozelle is the individual who, presiding over the merger of the warring pro football leagues in the 1960s, played the principal role in the creation of what has become the Super Bowl.

"Our goal from the first was to make this more than a game, to make it an event," he said. "That was because of the initial perception that the champion of the American Football League wouldn't be competitive with the National Football League champion.

"So we wanted an event, even if it wasn't a competitive game. We wanted people to have some fun. That is the reason for the focus on happenings like the Friday night party."

All that is good too, Rozelle added, for the game has seldom been competitive. Super Bowl losers have been repeatedly routed, regardless of which conference dominated — the AFC for most of the years from the early '70s to the early '80s, and the NFC since.

"The champion usually seems so much the better team," Rozelle said. "But I think there's a reason why that doesn't mean much to the size of the crowds, or the ratings, or the general interest: This is an event that overshadows the game."

Rozelle and his wife, Carrie, have both had brain-tumor operations during their retirement years in California. "We had a couple of tough years, but we're getting healthier," he said.

Pete was hospitalized for an operation in 1993, then Carrie in early 1994, then Pete again in December 1994.

His private secretary for the last 40 years, Thelma Elkjer, said, "The doctors at the Scripps Clinic told them the chances were 16 out of 10 million that a man and his wife would have brain tumors at the same time."

Rozelle is a California native who recalls with fondness his hometown of Compton. During the Super Bowl's first two years, he asked his publicists not to call the game by that name. "I thought it was corny," he said. " 'Super' was a word we used at Compton High."

So how did a game with a corny name — it was suggested by Lamar Hunt, owner of the Kansas City Chiefs, who borrowed it from a popular toy of the day, the Super Ball — get so big?

"The game that made it what it is now was Super Bowl III, the Joe Namath game," Rozelle said. "When the AFL champions — Joe's New York Jets — showed they could not only play competitively but beat the NFL's best team, the Baltimore Colts, that set the pattern for the future. The game took off."

At the time, few sports fans seemed to understand that the Super Bowl was merely an extension of the NFL championship game, which has now been played annually for six decades.

Said Rozelle: "The Super Bowl never would have got this big if it had been perceived after the merger as another game between two NFL clubs, which it used to be before the merger, and which it still is. The thing that made the Super Bowl prominent and important is that it was perceived as a new event; as a game between the champions of two leagues."

For whom was Rozelle rooting in those early days? "I was hoping the AFL could make it competitive," he said.

In the early years, Rozelle insisted on an unwieldy and more accurate name for his showpiece event. He suggested the AFL-NFL Championship Game, its title for the first two years.

During their last regular season as separate leagues, 1966, the AFL and NFL still had been so jealous of each other that Rozelle had to use two kinds of footballs when, on Jan. 15, 1967, their champions met for the first time, the AFL ball and the NFL ball.

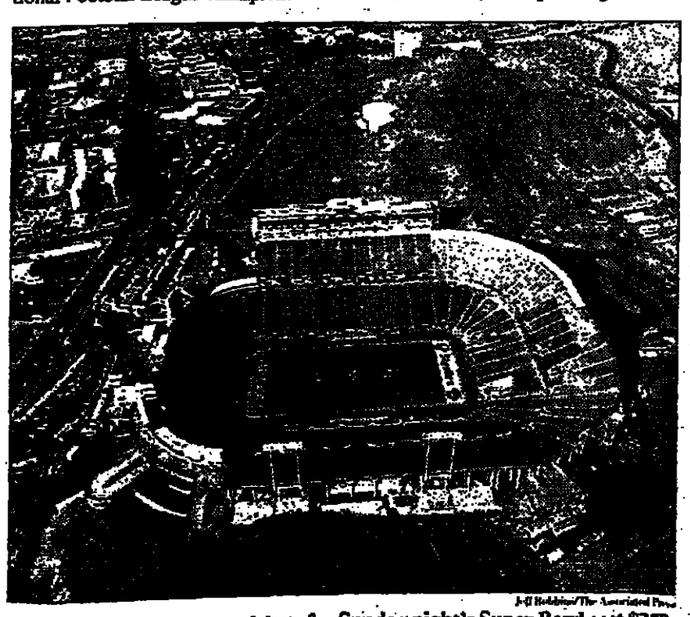
All of the century's previous championship football games had been played in the year of the regular season. So when the Super Bowl became a January classic, football people were uncertain whether to classify the first one as a 1966 or a 1967 event.

"That's why we started using Roman numerals," Rozelle said. "It's not an affectation, as some charge. It's for clarification. When you say Super Bowl I, it helps you remember it as a 1967 game for the 1966 championship."

It is a measure of the NFL's changing interest in Los Angeles that although no NFL club would be caught dead in the Coliseum today, Rozelle refused to consider any other stadium for that first game.

"It was the largest stadium," he said. But the crowd total disappointed him, reaching only 61,946. And it is a measure of Los Angeles that, with tickets at $12, $10 and $6, only the $12 seats sold out.

"I think the size of the crowd was influenced by another perception," Rozelle said. "Nationally, the sports public had perceived the 1966 NFL title game as the championship game. They saw the AFL-NFL championship game — the first Super Bowl — as an anticlimax."



Jeff Robbins/The Associated Press

Sun Devil Stadium where tickets for Sunday night's Super Bowl cost $350.

THIS WEEK ON EUROSPORT



McCann

Under the African sun, who will be the new footballing kings of the African Continent? And can anyone beat Picabo Street for the Alpine skiing Downhill World Cup title?

Football	:	30 Jan - 3 Feb, LIVE, The African Nations Cup. The championships comes to its conclusion in Johannesburg.
Tennis	:	31 Jan - 4 Feb, LIVE, ATP Zagreb. The European tennis season opens and visits Croatia for the first time; can Goran Ivanisevic win his home tournament?
Alpine skiing	:	2 Feb - 4 Feb, LIVE, Women's World Cup from Val d'Isère. As the season enters its decisive stage, the battle for points gets more intense by the race.
Swimming	:	3 Feb - 4 Feb, LIVE, the Swimming World Cup, Paris. Paris is the venue for the 6th leg of the World Cup.
Golf	:	2 Feb - 4 Feb, The Heineken Classic from Perth, Australia. Daily highlights as world No 1 Greg Norman heads a world class field.

Eurosport, the sports TV channel for Europe, covering the best action from Europe and around the world, is available throughout Europe via cable and satellite.

BASKETBALL Marcus Camby Returns, Magic Johnson Thinks About It p.17 **SOCCER** AC Milan Increases Lead in Italy p.16

Herald International Tribune
SPORTS

PAGE 18 ** MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1996

WORLD ROUNDUP

Becker Conquers Chang to Win Australian Open



Jonathan Drake/Reuters

Andrew Coltart, left, jokes with winner Ian Woosnam.

Woosnam Wins Playoff

GOLF Ian Woosnam registered his first tournament victory in 16 months Sunday when he beat Andrew Coltart of Scotland in the Johnnie Walker Classic in Singapore with a 25-foot (7.6 meter) birdie putt at the third playoff hole. Coltart had shot a course record-tying 65, but Woosnam sank a 20-foot putt on the final green for a 66 and a 16-under-par total of 272.

• The Phoenix Open was also decided in a playoff. Phil Mickelson beat Justin Leonard on the third extra hole. Both finished the regulation 72 holes at 15 under par. Crowds reached a record 156,879, buoyed by the droves of fans who had come to town for the Super Bowl. *(Reuters)*

Bulls Set Club Record

BASKETBALL Michael Jordan scored 31 points as the Chicago Bulls set a franchise record with their 15th consecutive victory by beating the Phoenix Suns 93-82 Sunday afternoon. The Bulls are 38-3 at the season's midway point. Only the 1971-72 Los Angeles Lakers, who went on to win an NBA-record 69 games, ever won 38 games by the midseason. *(AP)*

[NBA Roundup. Page 17]

Sri Lanka Struggles

CRICKET Australia declared at 215 runs for six wickets in its second innings at Adelaide to set Sri Lanka 401 to win in the third test. In reply, the visitors reached 69 for one by the close of the fourth day's play. *(Reuters)*

A First for Russia

FIGURE SKATING Irina Slutskaya, 16, on Sunday became the first woman representing Russia or the former Soviet Union to take a women's singles event at an international championship. She won the European championship Sunday in Sofia. Surya Bonaly of France was second. *(Reuters)*

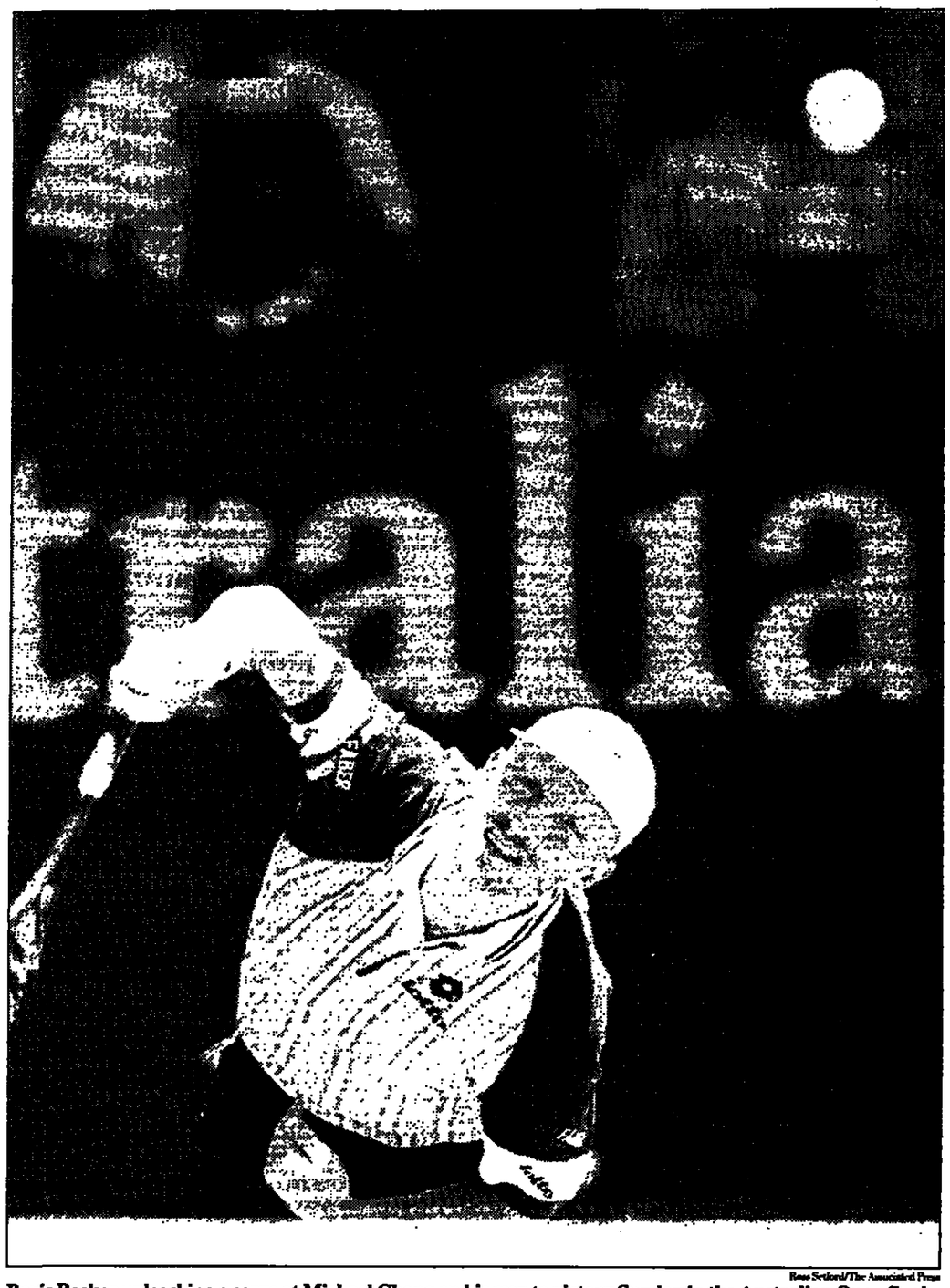
Capitals Outlast Flyers

ICE HOCKEY The Washington Capital beat the Philadelphia Flyers 3-2 in overtime Sunday to extend Philadelphia's winless streak to four games. *(AP)*

[NHL Roundup. Page 16]

Tabloid Accuses Wilander

TENNIS The International Tennis Federation refused on Sunday to confirm a British tabloid report that two leading players had tested positive for cocaine. The report alleged that Mats Wilander, formerly ranked No. 1 in the world, and Karel Novacek, a Czech, had tested positive for the drug at last year's French Open. *(Reuters)*



Rene Sechan/The Associated Press

Boris Becker unleashing a serve at Michael Chang on his way to victory Sunday in the Australian Open final.

By Christopher Clarey
Special to the Herald Tribune

MELBOURNE — The last time Boris Becker won a Grand Slam title, he shook hands with Ivan Lendl and sprinted out of Flinders Park to skip among the trees.

He was 23 when he won that Australian Open in 1991, a young, very famous German craving time alone to collect his thoughts and savor his accomplishments. Becker is 28 now, and he no longer needs or wants to be alone with success.

His first reaction Sunday after Michael Chang's last, lunging passing shot of this Australian Open landed beyond the baseline was to turn and look long and hard in the direction of his wife, Barbara. Becker's next move was to raise his arms in the air and salute the crowd. No mad dash up the tunnel. No wild gesticulations. Only measured, mature satisfaction, and if you believe Becker, mild surprise.

"It's been five years since I last spoke to you," Becker told the crowd after his 6-2, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2 victory over Chang. "And to tell you the truth, I didn't think I had another Grand Slam in me."

Becker has now won six Grand Slam titles, the same number as his longtime arch rival and contemporary, Stefan Edberg. But while Edberg has dropped steadily from contention in the last two years, Becker has managed to reverse his fading fortunes, retooling his attacking game, whipping his powerful physique back into top shape and drawing strength from the support of Barbara, with whom he has a two-year-old son named Noah.

In the last seven months, he has been a finalist at Wimbledon, a semifinalist at the U.S. Open, the winner at the prestigious ATP Tour Championship and the winner here.

"I just didn't have the fire anymore to be a great tennis player," Becker said of his slump in 1993, when he fell out of the top 10. "But then about two years ago I changed, starting with my manager and my home. I changed my life completely with one goal: trying to get back to that top level. Luckily, I found a wife who supported me very much. She always said, 'Please do it one more time for me because I have never seen you as a Grand Slam winner.' I told her, 'I'm trying my heart out, it's not that easy.'"

It certainly was not easy in Melbourne. To win his first Grand Slam title in five years, Becker had to survive two five-set marathons in the first two rounds. He was down two sets to one against Greg Rusedski in his first match; he was down two sets to love against Thomas Johansson in his second match. But he rallied, found his timing, and proceeded to lose only two sets after that in a tournament where he never had advanced past the third round since his victory in 1991.

"I just stuck to my training routine and kept doing what I was supposed to do, and all of a sudden, at the place I expected least, it happened," Becker said. "For me it's a different position than five years ago. Now, I'm in the autumn of my career, and I'm not taking anything for granted. I still believe that I have a couple of more big ones in me. As long as my wife and my son are there and supportive, and it doesn't look like I am embarrassing myself in my shorts, then I'm going to do it."

Becker, the No. 4 seed, had more than excellent form on his side at this tournament. For a change, he also had the weather in his corner. With his pale complexion and high-risk game, Becker struggles in the heat and wind. But summer temperatures were mild in Melbourne this year, and against two of his most dangerous opponents, Magnus Larsson in the third round and Yevgeny Kafelnikov in the quarterfinal, Becker had the luxury of playing with the retractable center-court roof closed because of rain.

"As everybody knows, Boris indoors is even tougher," Kafelnikov said.

But Becker would have to win the title outdoors. He won it playing inspired attacking tennis against a determined opponent who had not lost a set here until today and had beaten defending champion Andre Agassi in the semifinals.

"I was getting more confident and more confident," Becker said. "Today was for me the most relaxed match of all seven matches."

For Chang, the American who won his only Grand Slam title at the 1989 French Open, it was one more setback in his attempt to win another major. Last June, he lost in the finals of the French to Thomas Muster. Sunday, on the same sort of hardcourt surface that he grew up playing on, he was beaten again.

"Obviously, it's a bit disappointing losing in two Grand Slam finals," Chang said. "But all the great players have to go through that. Take a situation like Ivan Lendl and how many finals he lost before he won so many. Sometimes people forget that I'm only 23 years old, turning 24 next month. I still feel like my best tennis is ahead of me, and although my first Grand Slam title came in 1989, that was, in many ways, very unexpected. It was a nice surprise. But maybe people after that expected me to go on to win many, many Grand Slams. And that is not an easy task to do."

Chang, as usual, was gracious in defeat, but he clearly was not merely being polite when he pronounced Becker "a worthy champion on and off the court." The two are friends and share the common experience of winning their first Grand Slam titles at age 17.

For Seles, a Cathartic Grand Slam Victory

Special to the Herald Tribune

MELBOURNE — The record book will show that Monica Seles won the Australian Open in 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1996. What the record book will not show is that Seles actually won this tournament four times in a row.

The only reason for Seles' two-year absence from the Flinders Park honor roll was a knife attack in Hamburg, Germany, in April 1993. The objective of that attack was to knock Seles out of the No. 1 spot in the rankings. It achieved that end and more, leaving Seles with a small scar on her back and a big scar on her innocence. But it would ultimately not end her run as a champion.

Her convincing 6-4, 6-1 victory over Germany's Anke Huber in Saturday's Australian Open women's final was her first Grand Slam title since her comeback last August. It was also her first Grand Slam title as an American citizen.

"A lot has happened that will never be erased," Seles said. "It's great to be back. At the U.S. Open, I came very close, and it's really good to know that I can still do it."

Seles, the No. 1 seed, did it by swinging freely and grunting freely from the baseline, much as she did before her forced exile from tennis. She did it by inexorably breaking down Huber's game and exploiting her minor weaknesses, particularly her erratic forehand.

"In 1993, I left this tournament with such special memories, and everything that happened after that is not what I thought would happen or wanted to happen," Seles said. "Coming back here in '96 and doing so well in really the first try in some ways has been very emotional for me."

In the end, the most emotional part of the day for Seles turned out to be the post-match news conference, during which she began crying while answering a question about whether a return to Germany one day might symbolize the end of her recovery.

"I don't know," she said, before pulling her baseball cap down over her eyes to mask the tears. "I mean whatever happened there has been not fair, but I don't want to think about that."

Huber, the eighth seed playing in her first Grand Slam final, had faced Seles six times previously — twice since her comeback — and never won so much as a single set.

Today, she came out slugging and held her own early. But she was unable to sustain that level of excellence long enough to seriously threaten Seles' bid to win her ninth Grand Slam title.

"We are both playing the same kind of game," said Huber, who stuck to the baseline instead of trying to attack the net on occasion. "It's just that she's playing a little bit better than me."

In four appearances at this tournament, Seles has not lost a match. And though there were actually more banners supporting Huber hanging inside the center court, there was no question that this was a popular victory. After Huber's final forehand floated wide, the applause was long and warm. Seles put her hand to her racket strings and applauded the crowd.

Since Seles lost to Linda Ferrando of Italy in the third round of the 1990 U.S. Open, only one person has managed to defeat her in a Grand Slam tournament: Steffi Graf. It was Graf who stopped Seles from winning the first Grand Slam event in her comeback, defeating her in three sets in last year's U.S. Open final. But Graf missed this tournament in the wake of foot surgery, and although Huber, like Graf, is quick and powerful, she lacks her countrywoman's match-winning forehand, match-winning serve and grace under pressure.

"I definitely would have liked to have had Steffi here, but Steffi played a lot of Grand Slams when I wasn't there," Seles said. "I think we'll play a lot in the future."

This was only the fourth tournament for Seles since her return to the circuit. She has won three of them: in Toronto last August, in Sydney two weeks ago and now in Melbourne. After missing the end of last season with lingering tendinitis in her knee and an ankle injury, she flew to Australia in less-than-peak condition and had to shrug off several more nagging injuries, including a very sore left shoulder in her narrow semifinal victory over Chanda Rubin.

Seles said she injured the shoulder while lifting weights during the tournament. On Saturday, her serve still was not in top form. "My shoulder was my main concern," Seles said. "I haven't been able to serve the last four and a half or five days at all in practice."

— CHRISTOPHER CLAREY

Ghana Wins; Pele Is Hurt

Reuters

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa — Ghana paid a heavy price for its 1-0 African Nations Cup quarterfinal victory over Zaire Sunday. Abedi Pele, the Ghanaian captain, injured his ankle and has been ruled out of Wednesday's semifinal against South Africa.

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Pele was the target of robust tackling for much of the game and Nzelo Lembi of Zaire was sent off for aiming a midair kick at Pele in the 20th minute. Pele set up the only goal, scored by Tony Yeboah, three minutes later.

Tunisia beat Gabon 4-1 on penalties and will meet Zambia in the other semi-final. Gabon and Tunisia finished extra time tied at 1-1. Gabon had dominated the game with skillful, flowing football, but missed its first two penalties.

On Saturday, Zambia beat Egypt 3-1. South Africa beat Algeria 2-1.



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